

Donconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 488.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1855.

[Page 64.]

PATRON: H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

IMPORTANT LECTURE ON SIEGE OPERATIONS in connection with SEBASTOPOL, by E. J. J. Esq. (late Captain, Grenadier Guards), on Monday Evening, the 5th, and Tuesday Evening, the 6th inst., at Eight o'clock, illustrated by Models and Diagrams of Fortifications, &c.

LAST DRAMATIC READING by Miss GLYN, Thursday Evening, the 8th inst., ANTONY and CLEOPATRA.

DURING LENT, on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight, LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY, by Dr. BACHOFFNER, illustrated by a SPLENDID DISSOLVING ORRERY, and on Wednesday Evenings only, with APPROPRIATE MUSIC from HAYDN'S CREATORIO OF THE CREATION, by a BAND and CHORUS OF FIFTY PERFORMERS, under the direction of Mr. W. W. WARD, of the Royal Italian Opera. Principal Vocal Performers: Miss JULIA BLEADEN, Mr. MONTE SMITH, and Mr. HENRY BUCKLAND.

LECTURE by Mrs. Fawcett on ORAL INSTRUCTION. Madame KRAMER and Party, the celebrated TYROLESE MINSTRELS, will appear Four Times a Week, and Sing a Selection of their NATIONAL MELODIES.

THE STEAM GUN, DISSOLVING VIEWS OF THE WAR, DIORAMA OF SINDBAD THE SAILOR, COSMORAMAS, the Concert by INVISIBLE PERFORMERS, and all the LECTURES, on the NEW BANK NOTE, &c., as usual.

MR. CHARLES OKEY'S GLANCES at PARIS, its PEOPLE, and coming EXHIBITION; France, the Rhine, and Black Forest; Anecdotes, Sketches, Music. Every Evening, except Monday and Tuesday, at Eight. Seats 1s. and 1s. 6d. Burlington-hall, Savile-row, Regent-street.

J. KIRBY, DRAPER, BUCKINGHAM, is in immediate want of a JUNIOR, or an IMPROVER.

WANTED, by a CERTIFICATED SCHOOLMASTER, a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a BRITISH SCHOOL. Respectable testimonials can be given. Address, J. A., Mr. Scott, Grey Friars'-street, Northampton.

WELLS and BELL, DRAPERS, NOTTINGHAM, have an opening for a Respectable Youth as an APPRENTICE. One who has served part of his time would be treated with, if well recommended.

PRECENTOR WANTED immediately, at the WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL.

Letters, enclosing testimonials as to religious character and musical competency, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Psalmody Committee, Weigh-house Vestry, Fish-street-hill.

TO DRAPER'S ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of thorough Business habits and good moral character. A Dissenter preferred.

Apply to Mr. J. Smeeton, draper, Leamington. N.B.—Also a RESPECTABLE YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.

TO CANVASSERS.—WANTED, a RESPECTABLE MAN to COLLECT ADVERTISEMENTS and ACCOUNTS for One or Two Weekly Newspapers. Security required.

Address, stating age, last occupation, and salary expected, to A. J. F., Messrs. W. and J. Sears, 3, Ivy-lane, St. Paul's, London.

MESSRS. ROBERTS, LEES, and TEBBITT, Wholesale Grocers and Provision Merchants, Leicester, have a VACANCY in their Provision Department for a YOUNG MAN of First-rate capabilities and unexceptionable character—no other need apply.

TO WOOLLEN DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—A permanent SITUATION is offered to a respectable, persevering, and industrious YOUNG MAN, with good reference. Apply to Sidney and Hanson, 40, High-street, Worcester.

A YOUNG MAN, aged thirty-four, of business habits and considerable experience, wishes to engage himself as COLLECTOR, WAREHOUSEMAN, or to take the Management of a Business, or a Branch, or in any other capacity in which strict principle and integrity are indispensable. Address, prepaid, to S. C., 1, St. Mark's-road, Camberwell New-road, Kennington.

BUSINESS WANTED.—TWO or THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, more or less, can be invested in a Good Business, by a Respectable Gentlemanly Man, in which his active Services, and the above Capital, can be profitably employed.—Answers must be immediate, and in detail, or they will not be noticed.—Address, "DISSENTER," Post-office, Birmingham.

J. TURNER & SON, CABINET, CHAIR, and SOFA MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and GENERAL FURNISHERS, 42, Great James's-street, Bedford-row, Manufactory, St. John's-road, Hoxton, London.

The Cottage or Mansion completely furnished in the most modern and elegant style at manufacturers' prices. Design and Price Books gratis on application.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A Retired Clergyman, having been restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known to others the means of cure, and will therefore send (free), on receiving a stamped envelope, properly addressed, a copy of the prescription used.—Direct to the Rev. E. DOUGLASS, 18, Holland-street, Brixton, London.

SPECIAL PRAYER for our ARMY in the EAST.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 7, a MEETING will be held for SPECIAL PRAYER at the Office of the SOLDIERS' FRIEND and ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS' SOCIETY, 14 and 15, EXETER-HALL, Strand. The Rev. Dr. MARSH will preside, commencing at Half-past Six o'clock. These meetings will be continued the first Wednesday in each month, at the same hour.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES, AT DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A. 1855.

ON ACQUAINTANCE WITH GOD.
March 11.—God in Council.
March 18.—God in Consummation.
April 1.—God not Perceived by the Senses.
April 8.—God Manifest hereafter.
Service commences at Half-past Six o'clock.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

THE TENTH SERIES OF LECTURES to the WORKING CLASSES during the present Winter having been concluded, the Committee have arranged for Three Additional Courses during MARCH.

On MONDAY EVENINGS, at the LECTURE-ROOM of the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BATTLE-BRIDGE, by the Rev. J. H. GODWIN, J. CORBIN, R. H. SMITH, and E. H. DAVISON.

On TUESDAY EVENINGS, at the BRITISH SCHOOL, GAS-COYNE-PLACE, SHOREDITCH, by the Rev. T. G. HORTON, T. LEAVEL, and C. F. VARDY, M.A.

On WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at BRITISH SCHOOL, FLINT-STREET, WALWORTH, by the Rev. J. BURNET, E. T. WOODMAN, and G. ROGERS.

ROBERT ASHTON, } Secs.
JOHN PITMAN, }

SECOND MASTER for the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.—WANTED,

a SINGLE MAN, from 25 to 35 years of age, of sound religious principles. He must have had some years experience in teaching, and be well qualified to teach English grammar and composition, writing and arithmetic. Salary, 60l. per annum, with board and lodging. Applications, stating age and qualifications, and enclosing testimonials, to be sent as under not later than the 10th of March, endorsed "Application for Second Master," and addressed to JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary. Offices, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.

ALTERATION OF DAY. ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL, HAMPTSTEAD ROAD.

THE 97th ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will take place at LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on MONDAY, March 19th, 1855.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of CHERBURY, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will Preside.

LIST OF STEWARDS.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Darley.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Sherburne, M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Vice-President.

Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P.
William Ewart, Esq., M.P.

Charles Lushington, Esq., Vice-President.
Richard Andrews, Esq.
John Ashdown, Esq.
John Bellingham, Esq.
R. S. Bendall, Esq.
James Betts, Esq.
William Bliss, Esq.
Potto Brown, Esq.
J. M. Chamberlain, Esq.
Elias Charter, Esq.
Jeremiah Clark, Esq.
Joseph Clarke, Esq.
Richard Cooper, Esq.
Daniel Cronin, Esq.
Roger Cunliffe, Esq.
Charles Curling, Esq.
Joshua Field, Esq.
M. A. Garvey, Esq., LL.B.
John Henderson, Esq.
H. H. Henson, Esq.
Jesse Hobson, Esq.
Henry Thomas Hope, Esq.
J. J. Hubbard, Esq.
A. W. Jaffray, Esq.

Sir J. K. Habersfield, Knt.
Thomas W. Boker, Esq., M.P.
James Haywood, Esq., M.P.
Edward Warner, Esq., M.P.

Thomas B. King, Esq.
Ralph Lindsay, Esq.
Rev. David Lloyd.
George Magnus, Esq.
S. S. Martineau, Esq.
Charles Mills, Esq.
Joseph Moreland, Esq.
Arthur Morley, Esq.
Josias Notidge, Esq.
Daniel Pratt, Esq.
James Peck, Esq.
Henry Pownall, Esq.
Richard Solly, Esq., Alderman.
Joseph Somes, Esq.
Edward T. Sturge, Esq.
William Sturge, Esq.
E. A. Waugh, Esq.
John West, Esq.
Samuel Williams, Esq.
William Henry Wills, Esq.
John Wilson, Esq.
G. L. Worth, Esq.
James Yates, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Tickets, One Guinea, may be had of any of the Stewards, at the London Tavern, and at the Office of the Charity. Office, 32, Ludgate-hill. JOSEPH SOUL, SECRETARY.

ENGINEERING, WATLING WORKS, STONY STRATFORD.

A valuable opportunity is offered in the above establishment for young men to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of Mechanical Engineering. The works are expressly designed for the reception of pupils whose training is made the special aim of the masters. The studies of the college and the drawing office are added to the usual practice of the workshop, and the pupils are constantly under the immediate superintendence of the principals. Parents wishing to place their sons intended for Engineers under the advantages of an intellectual and religious training, are respectfully invited to communicate with the principals, Messrs. RICKETT and HAYES, when proposals of their plans will be forwarded.

WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT to the GENERAL DRAPEY BUSINESS.—Address B. & Co., Waterloo House, Rayleigh, Essex.

GORHAM COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL, NOVA SCOTIA.—A SERMON will be preached on behalf of this institution, on Sabbath morning next, MARCH 11th, at the WEIGH HOUSE CHAPEL, FISH-STREET-HILL, by the Rev. FREDERICK TOMKINS, M.A., Principal of the College. Service to Commence at a Quarter to Eleven o'clock.

This College was founded, and partially endowed, by the late Mrs. Gorham, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia. It had been in successful operation for three years. Early last year it was destroyed by fire. About 5000l. are required to supplement the amount of Insurance, and the donations already obtained, to restore the buildings, library, and apparatus consumed. An earnest appeal on behalf of Gorham College is made to the friends of education and the coloured race; the advocates of evangelical truth and religious freedom; and to all who favour well-directed efforts to promote the intellectual, moral, and religious advancement of the British Colonies.

A Collection will be made.

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a YOUNG MAN as JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a Classical and Commercial Academy. For further particulars apply E. E., Post-office, Pontefract Yorkshire.

A DISSENTING MINISTER in Hertfordshire (a First Class Graduate of the London University) wishes to RECEIVE a PUPIL, either to prepare for Matriculation, or for the purpose of General Education. Address B. A., care of Messrs. Hallifax and Co., 315, Oxford-street.

ANGLESEA HOUSE ACADEMY, ORPINGTON, KENT.—Christian parents, especially those of Dissenting principles, who desire a sound secular and religious Education for their Sons, will find the above-named Establishment worthy of their notice.

A Circular, stating terms (which are moderate) and giving all necessary information, with numerous references to parents, will be sent on application to Mr. Askin, at the Academy; or to the Rev. R. Hamilton, St. Mary Cray, Kent.

HYDE PARK SCHOOL, HEADINGLEY, LEEDS.

The course of instruction includes the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages; Chemistry, Drawing, and Drilling, together with the usual branches of a good English education.

Quarters commence January 30th, April 10th, July 31st, and October 9th, 1855.

Terms may be had on application to the Rev. R. Brewer.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A Lady who

has just engaged an efficient Governess for her own Daughter, wishes to RECEIVE into her family, ONE YOUNG LADY, about twelve or fourteen years of age, to be educated with her.

All the comforts of a refined and happy home will be secured, and the moral and religious welfare of both children carefully tended. References exchanged.

Terms on application to A. B., Post-office, Oakhill, near Bath.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH, conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A.

(of University College, London), M.B.A.S., &c., &c., assisted by well-qualified and experienced Masters.

The Course of Studies pursued at this Establishment is suitable as preparatory either for a College Course, or for Professional or Commercial Life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

Terms, from 35 to 45 guineas per annum.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES,

King-street, Leicester.—The MISSES MALL, whose school has been established for many years, continue to receive a limited number of Young Ladies for BOARD and EDUCATION. They will have VACANCIES FOR PUPILS after the present Quarter. The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

References: Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. H. Miall, Ullesthorpe; and E. Miall, Esq., M.P., Sydenham-park, London.—Terms and full particulars on application. The ensuing quarter will commence on the 2nd of April.

GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, HIGHGATE, BIRMINGHAM.

MRS. SOUTHWELL (Widow of the late Rev. Benjamin Southwell, B.A., Missionary to China), RECEIVES YOUNG LADIES under her care, to whom she offers the advantages of a liberal Education, based upon Christian principles.

Mrs. Southwell has had much experience in Tuition, and assures those Parents who may entrust their Daughters to her charge, that every means shall be adopted to promote their happiness and health, and every inducement given to make study a privilege and delight. Mrs. Southwell will be aided by highly efficient teachers. Terms and particulars given on application.

References:—Rev. Dr. Tidman, Mission House, London; Rev. F. Prout, Mission House, London; Rev. C. Dunn, B.D., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Walsall; Rev. Dr. Raffles, Liverpool; Rev. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Rev. Dr. Morton, Brompton; Rev. Dr. Gordon, Walsall; Rev. G. W. Conder, Leeds; Joseph Hodgson, Esq., F.R.S., London, &c., &c., &c.

ORIGINAL

SCRIPTURE-READERS TO THE SEAT OF WAR. SOLDIERS' FRIEND and ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS' SOCIETY.

PATRON.
The Right Hon. the Lord R. GROSVENOR, M.P.
The Right Hon. the Earl of CARLISLE, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of KINTORE.
The Viscount EBRINGTON, M.P.

PRESIDENT—The Rev. Dr. MARSH.

OFFICES—14 AND 15, EXETER HALL, STRAND, LONDON.

The Committee have now Sixteen Scripture-Readers engaged for the spiritual benefit of our troops, and they hope that shortly the number may be considerably increased, as the demand is at the present far from being met, even by the number the Committee have been enabled to appoint.

The deeply-interesting accounts received from the Agents of this Society at the Seat of War, containing numerous instances of usefulness, and showing the necessity of the effort employed by this Society, call for the most devout gratitude to the Lord for the blessing He has been pleased to vouchsafe, and also for renewed and more extensive exertion in a cause so full of Evangelical benevolence, and so much needed.

The Committee are encouraged, by the liberal response of their Friends and the Christian Public, to the several appeals they have made for assistance in the great and responsible enterprise in which they are engaged, and although their responsibilities are continually increasing, yet would they not shrink from any sphere of duty, however arduous, believing that their work is of the Lord, and that He will not suffer their energies to be restricted for the want of necessary funds. The Committee would, therefore, most earnestly entreat of their Friends and the Christian Public not to relax in their efforts, but still to aid them both by their Christian sympathy and liberality.

The Home Operations of the Society are continued with pleasing and satisfactory results of the labours of the Agents. This department of labour has been continued and increasing for years. The Committee gladly avail themselves of every opportunity to increase their Agency in this sphere of duty.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED SINCE LAST ADVERTISEMENT:—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mr. Culling Eardley	R. M.
Eardley	1 1 0
Lady Susan Smith	1 0 0
Mrs. W. Cramer Roberts	10 0 0
Mrs. S. Cramer Roberts	3 0 0
Mrs. Belford	0 10 0
Miss Ibbotson	1 0 0
A Friend, per ditto	1 0 0
Miss Ibbotson, for Tracts	1 0 0
Lady Wilnot Horton	5 0 0
F. L. W., per A. Spurling, Esq., for Scripture-Readers to the East	2 0 0
Friend, per Rev. J. Stoughton	1 0 0
Henry Thomas, Esq.	0 10 0
Rev. S. N. Dalton	1 1 0
W. K.	1 0 0
W. M.	0 2 6
A Friend	1 1 0
Miss Taylor	3 0 0
Mrs. Fox	5 0 0
Mrs. Kirkpatrick	1 0 0
Miss F. Pappillon	0 10 0
Per Mrs. Litton	0 10 0
Mrs. Beesonett	0 10 0
The Misses Beesonett	0 10 0
Mrs. and Mrs. Brinkley	1 0 0
R. Brinkley, Esq.	0 10 0
Miss Nicholson	1 0 0
Small sums	1 3 6
Collected by the Misses Percival	0 14 0
A Lady, per Miss Percival	1 1 0
Rev. H. N. Ormsby	0 10 0
Collected by Mrs. Gabbett	3 1 6
Mrs. Gabb, sen.	1 0 0
Miss C. A. Hall, per Hanson's	5 0 0
Rev. R. Mayo	1 0 0
Miss Parker	0 5 0
A Lady, a Thank-offering	5 0 0
Miss Critchett	3 0 0
Rev. J. Harrington	0 10 0
W. McKerrell, Esq.	30 0 0
John Hardy, Esq.	10 0 0
Friends in North Wales, Profits arising from Sale of First Edition of "Inkermann," a Poem, by E. M. J.	9 0 0
Per Lieut. Blackmore	2 0 0
Rev. C. J. Garrard	2 0 0
A Thank-offering, per ditto	3 0 0
Miss Cleypole	0 3 0
Philip Green, Esq.	5 5 0
Per Rev. T. G. Smith, Bath	5 0 0
Mrs. Davies	5 0 0
A Servant of ditto	0 3 6
Mrs. Tyler	0 5 0
Small sums	0 8 6
Per Rev. G. Blissett	—
Collected by S. T. Clifton	6 0 0
Per C. E. Lucas, Esq.	—
T. F. Allison, Esq.	2 0 0
W. G. Allison, Esq.	1 0 0
L. R. Lucas, Esq.	0 5 0
Mrs. F. R. Lucas	0 10 0
Mrs. Ward	1 0 0
Mrs. Allenby	1 0 0
Mrs. C. Smith	1 1 0
Mrs. F. Lucas	0 10 0
Mrs. Ward, 2d don.	0 10 0
Mrs. Lucas	0 5 0
W. A. Dunn, Esq.	0 5 0
M. G. Scobie, Esq.	0 5 0
J. G. Hildyard, Esq.	0 10 0
Rev. J. Hall	0 10 0
Mrs. Johnson	0 5 0
C. E. Lucas, Esq.	1 1 0
Small sums	0 6 0
Rev. T. Davidson	5 0 0

The thanks of the Committee are presented to the following Friends for valuable presents of books and tracts:—"A Lady," St. Alban's, Mrs. H. Brackenbury, Mrs. Bremner, Mrs. Harrington, Messrs. Nisbet, Young Men's Christian Association, Westminster Branch.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. Burns, Esq., 17, Porteus-road, Paddington; by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William A. Blake, at the Offices, 14 and 15, Exeter Hall; by Rev. Dr. Marsh, Beckenham; by Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Lieutenant Blackmore, 6, Seymour-place, New-road; by the Bankers, Royal British Bank, 419, Strand; and at the Offices of the "Record," "Christian Times," and "Patriot."

ISLINGTON CHAPEL.—HOLLIS versus

TAYLOR.—Placards, and an Advertisement with the above heading, having been put forth by Mr. B. S. Hollis or his friends, the apparent object of which is to produce upon the public mind an erroneous impression of the circumstances which took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Campbell, on Friday, the 23d inst. it is thought right that the facts, as they really occurred, should be fully stated. Mr. Taylor's withdrawal, through the Attorney-General, of any offensive expressions he had uttered was a voluntary and spontaneous act on the part of Mr. Taylor; one which no person having the slightest pretension to right feeling would for a moment have hesitated to perform; and was totally unconnected with Mr. B. S. Hollis's withdrawal of the action, either in the way of request, condition, or consequence; Mr. Taylor and his friends being, on the contrary, anxious that the charge should have been fully gone into. Mr. B. S. Hollis, upon coming into Court, had offered to withdraw his charge if Mr. Taylor would consent to pay all costs. This Mr. Taylor peremptorily refused, and challenged Mr. Hollis to proceed to trial. An offer was then made, on the part of Mr. B. S. Hollis to withdraw the action if Mr. Taylor would consent to pay 20l. towards Mr. B. S. Hollis's costs. This also Mr. Taylor declined; and it was only after the observations of Lord Campbell that Mr. B. S. Hollis at last withdrew a juror, his Lordship remarking that "if Mr. B. S. Hollis were a well-disposed and right-thinking person he would put his case into the hands of his Counsel, with a view to an arrangement;" and, added his Lordship, "if he does not, he may have cause to regret it hereafter." After a juror had been withdrawn, a request was made on the part of Mr. B. S. Hollis, for Mr. Taylor to pay half of the cost of the special jury: an honour Mr. Taylor also declined. The fact of Mr. B. S. Hollis having to pay the whole of his own costs, notwithstanding the desperate efforts made to fix them upon his opponent, and his withdrawal of the charge of an alleged "assault" (after laying the damages at 1,000l.), are a more than sufficient answer to all his loud-sounding boasts of victory.

JOHN BIGGENDEN,

Defendant's Attorney in the Action,
5, Walbrook, and of Milner-square, Islington.
Islington, 28th February, 1855.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1799.

TREASURER—JOHN GURNEY HOARE, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES.
Rev. W. W. CHAMPNEYS, M.A.
Rev. EBENEZER HENDERSON, D.D.

BOOKS AND TRACTS FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE CRUISE, AND THE SICK AND WOUNDED AT SCUTARI, ETC.

The Committee have made many grants for the above objects. The various supplies have been—

Per Troops going out	172,732 Tracts and Books.
For Troops in the East	36,511 ditto
For Railway Labourers	2,000 ditto
For the French Army, &c., about 10,000	ditto
For the Sick and Wounded at Scutari, &c.	22,018 ditto

The total issues of Books and Tracts, not including Magazines, have been 243,261, causing an expenditure of nearly 400l.

These grants have been made to Chaplains, Officers in the two Services, the Soldiers' Friend Society, Miss Nightingale, and others. From several correspondents encouraging reports have been received. Tracts in the Turkish and Armenian languages have recently been published in Constantinople. Grants of 100l. have been made for these objects, and to aid the publication of "The Bible Handbook" in Armenian. The Committee have caused Russian Tracts to be liberally distributed among the prisoners in England and France.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS are respectfully requested in aid of these objects; the Committee wishing through every suitable channel, to send out further supplies of the Society's publications. Contributions can be remitted to the Treasurer, Secretaries, at the Society's Depositories, 56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly, London.—Post-office Orders to be made payable to Mr. William Tarn.

THE BRAINTREE CHURCH-RATE CASE.

The BRAINTREE ANTI-CHURCH-RATE COMMITTEE, having now paid their costs, and balanced their accounts, wish to give public expression to their deep sense of obligation to SAMUEL COURTAULD, Esq., their Chairman, for that devotion of time and display of tact, courage, and perseverance, by which he has mainly contributed, after a legal struggle of about eighteen years' duration, to the establishment of the principle—that a Church-rate cannot be legally made without the sanction of a majority of a Vestry. A Committee has therefore been formed in Baintree for presenting to that gentleman a suitable Testimonial; and as it is believed that the opponents of Church-rates throughout the kingdom will be glad to join in this expression of gratitude, a Committee has been formed in London to co-operate in inviting subscriptions, and otherwise furthering the object in view.

Persons willing to contribute, are requested to intimate their intention without delay. Subscriptions will be received by any member of the two Committees, at the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, or any of its branches; and at the offices of the "Patriot," "Nonconformist," "British Banner," "Inquirer," and "Freeman" (Leeds) newspapers.

BRAINTREE COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN—EDWARD G. CRAIG, Esq.
TREASURER—Wm. Tabor, Esq.
HON. SECRETARY—Rev. David Rees.
Mr. J. Gosling.
Mr. J. Garrett.
Mr. J. S. Legerion.
Mr. J. S. Legerion, Jun.
Mr. W. S. Wallis.
Mr. J. Nash.
Mr. A. Portway.
Mr. H. D. Piper.
Mr. H. Smith.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN—APSEY PELLATT, Esq., M.P.
TREASURER—Charles Gilpin, Esq.
HON. SECRETARY—J. Carvell Williams, Esq.
James Bell, Esq., M.P.
Sir W. Clay, Bart., M.P.
Joseph Cooper, Esq.
Josiah Conder, Esq.
John Cunningham, Esq.
Ebenezer Clarke, Esq.
H. R. Ellington, Esq.
Wm. Edwards, Esq.
C. J. Foster, Esq., LL.D.
James Haywood, Esq., M.P.
J. M. Hare, Esq.
Edward Miall, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Morley, Esq.
Mr. Deputy Peewress.
Thos. Price, Esq., LL.D.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY PROMISED.

John Copland Esq., Chelmsford	£ s. d.
Messrs. Wells and Perry, ditto	5 3 0
Edward G. Craig, Esq., ditto	5 0 0
Manning Prentice, Esq.	2 2 0
Rev. T. Craig, Bocking	1 1 0
Rev. David Rees, Baintree	1 1 0
Mr. Jas. Jocelyne	1 1 0
W. Rankin, Esq.	1 1 0
Mr. D. H. Piper, Stisted	0 10 0
Mr. J. Nash	0 10 0
Mr. W. Wallis	0 10 0
Samuel Morley, Esq., London	5 5 0
Thos. Price, Esq., LL.D., ditto	2 2 0
Apsey Pellatt, Esq., M.P., ditto	2 2 0
Rev. Wm. Brock, ditto	1 1 0
Stafford Allen, Esq., ditto	2 2 0
Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., Walthamstow	1 1 0
Rev. Frederick Trestrail, London	1 1 0
Wm. Edwards, Esq., ditto	2 2 0
Mr. Deputy Peewress, ditto	1 0 0
C. J. Foster, Esq., LL.D., ditto	1 1 0
Mr. Charles H. Ell, ditto	1 0 0
G. J. Cockrell, Esq., ditto	1 1 0
J. Carvell Williams, Esq., ditto	1 1 0
Joseph Brown, Esq., ditto	1 1 0
John Cunningham, Esq., Brentford	1 1 0
H. R. Ellington, Esq., London	1 1 0
Charles Gilpin, Esq., ditto	1 1 0
Joseph Cooper, Esq., ditto	1 1 0
William Freeman, Esq., ditto	1 1 0
R. Peck, Esq., Hazelwood, Devon	1 1 0
Thos. Nicholson, Esq., Tyndey	1 0 0
E. S. Robinson, Esq., Bristol	1 1 0
Mr. Wm. Conway, Pontypool	0 10 0

* It is requested that communications may be addressed to Rev. David Rees, Baintree; or, J. Carvell Williams, Esq., 2, Serjeants-Inn, Fleet-street, London.

PUBLIC CEMETERY CONVEYANCE.

Well-appointed Hearses leave daily for the different New Cemeteries of the Metropolis.—Charge for Conveyance of Adults, 10s.; Children, 7s. Mourning Coaches follow (when required), charge for each mourner, 5s. there and back. Orders received by ANTILL and Co., 65, Judd-street, St. Pancras; 6, Cranford-street, Marylebone; and 150, Blackfriars-road, Surrey. Adults First-Class Carriage Funeral, and Grave in a Cemetery at Tooting, Finchley, or Hanwell, including every expense, £10; Second ditto, £6; Third-class, £3 10s.; Children's Ditto, £1 10s. See Prospectus.

FIRE in Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, as mentioned in the Times of Tuesday, Feb. 27.—RALPH SMITH and CO. respectfully inform their Friends, that although the fire raged with great fury in the adjoining premises, their Stock and Piano-forte Factory were preserved from both fire and water, and but for the promptness of the firemen in cooling the party-wall, their Stock and Machinery must have been in ruins. 171, Bishopsgate-street-without.

DISEASES of the EAR.—ROYAL DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the EAR, DEAN-STREET, SOHO-SQUARE.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

President—The Duke of BUCCLEUCH, K.G.
Treasurer—JOHN MASTERMAN, Esq., M.P.
Surgeon—WILLIAM HARVEY, Esq., F.R.C.S., 2, Soho-square.

At the Half Yearly Meeting, there were admitted on the books, 100 cases of various conditions of Deafness and Diseases of the Ear. The public are earnestly entreated for Subscriptions to support the daily-increasing number of applicants, which will be thankfully received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Masterman and Co., and at the Dispensary, by

H. MYTH, Secretary.

BANK of DEPOSIT, NATIONAL ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, No. 3, Pall-Mall East, London. Established A.D. 1844. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with perfect security.

The Interest is payable in January and July at the Head Office in London; and may also be received at the various Branches, or through Country Bankers, without delay or expense.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

ACTUARIAL OPINION.

Shares, £50. Entrance, 1s. Subscription, 2s.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

—The opinion of an eminent actuary having been obtained, certifying that the Society will terminate within ten years, same may be had of the Secretary. The vast success already obtained renders it necessary shortly to close the Society.

J. J. HOLCOMBE, Secretary.

3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge Wells-road.

RAISING THE ENTRANCE FEE.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 3.—Shares, £50. Entrance, 1s. Subscription, 2s.

In consequence of the astonishing progress made by this Society during the first six weeks of its existence, the Entrance Fee will be increased the day after the next meeting, which will be the last opportunity afforded to take shares in the Society at the present low entrance fee.

The Independent and West London Building Societies, so well known and supported, have advanced an enormous amount of money upon almost all descriptions of freehold and leasehold property. This Society, established under the same management, has no Ballot rule, allows 6 per cent. upon the loan deposits, repayable at one month's notice; is fixed at ten years' duration; offers great facilities in the redemption of mortgages, and prompt and liberal advances. All shares taken can be withdrawn at any time with six per cent. interest.

The third £1,000 will be offered to competition at the THIRD SUBSCRIPTION MEETING, which will be held on TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1855, at Seven o'clock, at WARDOUR CHAPEL SCHOOL, WARDOUR-STREET, SOHO.

Prospectuses and Shares issued daily by the Secretary, Mr. HOLCOMBE, 3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge Wells-road, near Exmouth-street.

LOANS, AT 25 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

FROM £20 TO £1,000.

NEW NATIONAL LIFE, FIRE AND LOAN COMPANY.

434, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury, London.

THOMAS BOURNE, Resident and Managing Secretary.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICE—19, MOOREGATE STREET, LONDON.
Branch Offices at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hamburg, and Portsea.
Every description of Assurance effected upon equitable terms. Eight-tenths of the profits divided amongst the assured.
Prospectuses to be had on application.
JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY,

25, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

19, PRINCESS-STREET, MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL:—£100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.

With power to increase to One Million.

EDWARD MIALLE, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

Col. LOTHIAN S. DICKSON, Deputy Chairman.

The advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium, which are based upon the latest and most approved corrected Tables of Mortality, and the terms of its Loan business. It offers to the Assured the security of a large subscribed Capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office—Eighty per Cent of the Profits being divided amongst the Policy-holders every five years.

POLICIES ARE INDISPENSABLE.
No CHARGES made for POLICY STAMPS OR MEDICAL FEES.
One THIRD of the Premiums on Assurances of £200 is allowed to remain unpaid, and continue as a claim on the Policy.

POLICIES NOT FORFEITED if the Premiums are not paid when due.

Loans are granted to Policy-holders on liberal terms. A Policy of the amount only of the sum borrowed, being as collateral security, required.

For the convenience of the WORKING-CLASSES, Policies are issued as low as £20, at the same Rates as larger Assurances.

Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Annually. Any other Particulars, or Rates of Premium required for any contingency, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, or at the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, or of the Secretary.

HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Secretary.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

SHARES.—A 10l. Share may be paid by instalments, in the same manner as deposits in Savings-banks: a 25l. share, by the payment of 5s. per month for 7½ years; a 30l., by the payment of 4s. per month for 10 years; a 50l., by the payment of 5s. per month for 12½ years; or of 10s. per month for 7½; a 100l., by the payment of 10s. per month for 12½ years; or of 20s. per month for 7½ years.

Shares subscribed in full will bear a fixed interest at 5½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Five per cent. compound interest allowed upon the withdrawal of Subscriptions, which can be done at a short notice.

Deposits received daily, and interest from four to five per cent. per annum allowed. Only a short notice (usually a week) required for the withdrawal of deposits.

This Society is adapted for the securing of Annuities, Endowments, and Apprenticeship Fees, particulars of which can be ascertained upon application.

In this Society there is no Personal Liability, and the whole of the Profits belong to the Shareholders.
Shares may be taken. Prospectuses had, and information obtained, at the offices of the Society, between the hours of Nine and Five, and on Wednesdays from Nine to Eight, or a prospectus will be sent upon receipt of one postage stamp.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 488.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1855.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Postscript	185
Eccelesiastical Encroachments in Ceylon	Summary	186
Public Schools and Universities	Parliamentary Notes	186
Burial Board Jobbing	The Emperor Nicholas	187
Defeated	The "Times" v. the "Tribune"	187
Church and State in Geneva	St. Martin's Hall	188
The Fast Day	Mr. Vincent's Lectures	188
Eccelesiastical Views of the New Chancellor of the Exchequer	Death of the Emperor of Russia	188
Correspondence	Court Personal, and Political	188
Parliamentary Proceedings	Miscellaneous News	192
Inquiry into the State of the Army	Literature	192
Election Intelligence	Gleanings	193
Mr. Layard at Aylesbury	Births, Marriages, and Deaths	193
Meetings on the War	Money Market and Commercial Intelligence	193
Suppressed Pamphlet	Gazette	194
The War	Markets	194
	Bank of England	194

Eccelesiastical Affairs.

ECCLIASTICAL ENCROACHMENTS IN CEYLON.

WHILST, with a view to preserve intact the administrative exclusiveness of a few noble families, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, now at Vienna as Her MAJESTY'S Plenipotentiary, has been asked and has consented, to fill the office of Secretary of State for the Colonial department—and whilst, for the sake of adjusting certain personal and party claims, Mr. FREDERICK PEEL, formerly Under Secretary to the Colonies, has been transferred to the War Office, for the duties of which at the present moment he is reputed to be eminently disqualified, and the post he has vacated remains, as yet, unoccupied—tidings reach us, from more than one colony, that affairs are occurring which demand the promptest attention and the firm application of a wise and generous policy, and which forcibly remind us of the possibility that during the *ad interim* absence of the Secretary from his post, seeds of mischief may be sown which promise to grow up rapidly into gigantic evils.

We will not now dwell upon the fact that the last mail from Australia brought news of alarming insubordination and riot at the gold diggings, excited by the impolitic proceedings of the Governor. Our present purpose is to call attention to ecclesiastical encroachments in the island of Ceylon—encroachments which, if they have met with less violent resistance than seems to have been displayed elsewhere, are pregnant with consequences scarcely less disastrous to the future good government of that important dependency of the British Crown.

The Established Church of Ceylon (if any Church Establishment it may fairly be said to possess) is Buddhist. In the convention whereby Kandy was ceded to the British, in 1815, the following clause is not the least important in its bearings: "5. The religion of Boodhi, professed by the chiefs and inhabitants of these provinces, is declared inviolable, and its rites, ministers, and places of worship are to be maintained and protected." Such is one of the conditions on which we hold the country—and it appears to us disgraceful to the British name. It was scarcely to have been expected, perhaps, in that age of ecclesiastical darkness, that the British Government should have been sufficiently enlightened to promise protection to the adherents of every religion, and refuse alliance with all. But the monstrous folly and sin having been committed, it is still worse to put ourselves into a position which renders it impossible for us to ask the Kandians for a voluntary relinquishment of their stipulated rights. If we had pursued a policy which would have enabled us to refer them to our own consistent maintenance of religious equality—if we had been able to say, "we put all religions on the same footing, and give all fair play"—we might, at least, have made an appeal to them with some show of argumentative force. But the Church of England seems resolved upon putting every such advantage beyond our reach.

So far as we have been able to glean the facts of the case from the *Ceylon Overland Observer*, it would appear that in 1843, when Lord Stanley,

now Lord Derby, was applied to by the then Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, for advice regarding an application which had been made by certain members of the Presbyterian Church, for assistance towards the erection of a place of worship at Kandy, he stated his opinion that it would be desirable to lay down some general rule, "as to the proportions in which, and the conditions under which, the Colonial Government should contribute towards the erection of churches, and the maintenance of clergy in Ceylon." He therefore directed that an Ordinance should be passed by the Legislative Council in Ceylon, which, says he,

Should state what is the total amount of the greatest annual charge to which the local revenue may be subjected, both for Ecclesiastical edifices, and for the stipends of clergymen and ministers of religion. It should determine the highest amount of contribution in successive years for any one edifice, and the highest amount of the stipend to be assigned to any one clergyman or minister. It should ascertain that the local Government are not bound to make such contributions, but are only at liberty to do so, and the Ordinance should require, as an indispensable condition to the payment of any such contribution, that proof should be made to the satisfaction of the Governor, not merely of the subscription, but of the actual payment towards the same object, of an equal sum of money drawn exclusively from the private funds and resources of the subscribers.

In 1845, accordingly, an Ordinance was promulgated, of which the following are the title and the preamble. It is styled "An Ordinance to promote the building of places of Christian worship, and to provide for the maintenance of ministers of the Christian religion," and it opens thus:—

Whereas for the advancement of the Christian religion, and the promotion of good morals in this island, it is expedient to encourage the observance of public Christian worship, and for this purpose to authorise the issue from the public Treasury of sums to be applied in aid of the building of places of public worship and of the maintenance of ministers of the Christian religion.

The fourth section, which relates to the stipends of ministers, enacts that it should be lawful for the Governor to authorise the issue from the Colonial Treasury of stipends towards the support of ministers of the Christian religion duly appointed to officiate in any place of worship to be erected in manner aforesaid (that is, by public subscription and contribution from the Treasury jointly), or in any place of Christian worship already erected or maintained either wholly or in part out of the public funds (that is, all existing places of Christian worship which had been already built, or were maintained with public money). It then regulates the amount of stipends with reference to the size of the congregation, and concludes with the provision that the amount to be issued from the Colonial Treasury for such stipends shall in no one year exceed 4,000*l*.

The clear intent of this Ordinance, as interpreted by the law officer of the Crown in Ceylon, was to give Government aid, not to the Church of England, as such, but to all religious denominations who would receive it in compliance with the regulations. It was obviously considered impolitic to establish a dominant Church in connexion with the State in Ceylon—or in any way to sanction the idea of a territorial establishment. This is clearly enough stated in a comparatively recent despatch of the Duke of Newcastle:—

2. It is the intention of the Duke of Newcastle to remind the Governor that the proper object of the ecclesiastical establishment maintained by the British Government in its Asiatic dependencies, is to provide for the religious wants of the European members of the civil and military services, not to furnish ministers to congregations of the ordinary inhabitants. And his Grace will impress upon the Governor the necessity of keeping this distinction clearly in view, in considering any future question of creating new chaplaincies in Ceylon, or appropriating Government funds in aid of such appointments.

The Ordinance, it will be observed, limited the application of money to be employed by the Governor in any one year for ecclesiastical purposes, to 4,000*l*., and fixed as a *maximum* sum for any one chaplain thus assisted 400*l*. a year, and as a *minimum* 100*l*. a year. This regulation has been entirely disregarded. High salaries have been given to Episcopalian and Presbyterian chaplains, and the expenditure for ecclesias-

tical purposes has rapidly run up to an annual amount of above 10,000*l*. Well, this does not satisfy the greedy exclusiveness of ultra-Episcopalianism. They have proposed to pay a Bishop 2,000*l*. a year, and allow him 500*l*. a year for travelling expenses. They propose to give him a registrar, and other officers, who are to be paid, of course, out of Colonial funds; and they propose, finally, to make all these ecclesiastical items *fixed charges on the revenue*—and, therefore, no longer subject to annual revision and discussion.

Before this project was debated and determined in the Legislative Council, the Baptist Church at Colombo delivered in an admirable memorial, remonstrating against the contemplated change, and asserting the scriptural principle of self-support in religious matters. We learn from that memorial that the civil servants of the Crown are, for the most part, not expatriated Englishmen, but natives of the country; and that those filling the subordinate offices are few of them adherents of the Episcopal Church—that even at Colombo, the headquarters of European society, some of the highest and most estimable members of the Civil Service are not attendants on the ministry of the State-paid chaplains, but are missionaries, supported by voluntary contributions—and that in the general opinion of the parties for whose pretended advantage this change is proposed, the authorised and salaried chaplains of the Government do not reach the standard of what an evangelical ministry should be.

The discussion in the Legislative Council took place about the beginning of the year, and a very able discussion it was, at least on the part of the opponents of the proposition. The Council, almost exclusively Episcopalian, was equally divided on the first item—namely, 2,500*l*. for the Bishop—and the casting vote was given by the Governor, who declared in his speech, "An Established Church you must have, for if there is no Established Church religion goes to the dogs." Over against this opinion we set the noble avowal of the Queen's Advocate, Mr. SELBY, who seems to have studied the question with at least equal assiduity and impartiality as any to which Lieutenant-General BAINBRIDGE could lay claim:—

He (the Queen's Advocate) did not, however, desire to conceal from the Council his own deep conviction that it would be far better for the Church and for the State that they should be wholly independent of one another, and carry on their respective duties without any interference in the nature of pecuniary support by Government of the ministers of religion. Not that the State either could or ought to ignore the existence of the Church, or be indifferent to the success of the Christian religion in any country over which such Government was placed. On the contrary, it appeared to him that in many ways the Christian part of a community was entitled to look to the Government for countenance, encouragement, and support, and that such Government might grant its support to the Christian community—that is, to the Church, without at all encroaching on its legitimate authority. He thought Government might well secure to Christians the free exercise of their religion; might protect its ministers from everything like persecution or popular violence; might allow and assist the Church in this manner to develop itself in the community, notwithstanding its great purpose was (as the Council were well aware) to bring about a complete moral revolution of society—to turn the world upside down.

We have given but a brief and imperfect outline of the facts, and we wish that space would allow of our giving the whole discussion, which would prove the progress being made in the island of Ceylon by the principles advocated in this journal. But its great length, and our own limited space, preclude the idea. But we wish to remark, that the decision of the Legislative Council at Colombo is not final—that before an Ordinance can be passed embodying their decision, Her MAJESTY'S consent must be given—that a protest has been sent from Ceylon against the measure—and that steps will be taken here to back that protest with all the moral and political influence which can be collected and brought to bear upon the Government for such purpose.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

The following important notice of motion stands first on the orders of the day for to-morrow (Thursday) in the name of Mr. Heywood:—

Select Committee to inquire into the best means of

affording to the nation a full and equal participation in all the advantages, which are not necessarily of an ecclesiastical or spiritual character, in the public schools and universities of England and Ireland, and of improving the educational system in those great seats of learning, with a view to enlarge their course of instruction in conformity with the requirements of the public service.

This motion may be regarded as the corollary of the Oxford University Act of last session, and we do not see how any Government with any pretensions to Liberalism, can refuse assent to the appointment of such a committee. But it would be well for the friends of University Reform to be on their guard, and prevent so equitable and desirable an inquiry from being set aside by Ministerial indifference or aversion. The subject is exciting a good deal of interest in various parts of the country, and we shall be very glad to learn that there is a strong muster of Liberal members to support the honourable member for North Lancashire.

BURIAL BOARD JOBBING DEFEATED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Some time ago, our readers will remember, we gave an account of the conduct of the Church party in Preston, and of the Burial Board appointed by them, in reference to the new cemetery of that township. We have this week to call attention to a signal defeat sustained by that party. According to the Act, three members had to retire at the expiration of the year. Two Churchmen—the two most popular members of the Board—either offered or were fixed upon to retire, along with one of the gentlemen who represents the Roman Catholics. Under colour of favouring the Nonconformists, the gentleman who was said to represent them was retained. Fearing, however, that the Dissenters would not be satisfied with their so-called representative, the vestry was called—because, forsooth, the last election was on the 3rd of March—to meet on Saturday, the market day, and therefore the most inconvenient day in the week, and at ten o'clock, the most inconvenient hour of the whole day. This time, thanks to the exposures of the hole-and-corner vestry, by which the former Board was elected, the meeting was advertised in the three local papers; and the Dissenters and Catholics, hoping against hope, in consequence of the inconvenience of the day, did their best to get a good muster, determined at the same time, if they could not do better, to move an adjournment. Finding, however, when they came together that they were the strongest, they immediately nominated the retiring Catholic member for re-election; while, in place of the retiring Churchmen, two Dissenters were proposed—and all the three carried—although the Church party were prepared, had they not seen their weakness, to move the re-election of all the three retiring members. This triumph was the greater as the gentlemen who had retired but for the fact that no real Dissenters were at the Board, would have been sure to be re-elected. The sole question was, shall the Dissenters be represented or not? and the vestry answered emphatically by placing two on the Board. Nor was this all. The Board, when requested last summer to state the data upon which they had made the invidious division of the ground between the three bodies, took no notice of the application. It will be seen whether they will do the same with the request of the vestry; which passed a resolution to the effect that those data should be laid before their next meeting on the 22nd of this month. The question of fees and dues for graves has been before the Board, and, but for the opposition of the Catholic members, it would have been carried that the ecclesiastical dues laid, for the benefit of the vicar, on graves in the consecrated ground, should be laid on graves in the unconsecrated portion for the benefit of the Board, in order that the prices might be equal. The question not having been determined, the vestry passed a resolution, recommending that the Board should lay a fair and equal value on all graves in all portions of the ground, distinct from any ecclesiastical fees; and that, while the vicar might have what the law allowed him in the consecrated portion, the Dissenters of Preston, tricked by a manoeuvring party, have shown themselves even better strategists than the Churchmen; with this difference, that the manoeuvres of the Dissenters have been honourable and open, while those of the Churchmen were secret and disreputable. Denied redress by the pseudo-liberal Lord Palmerston, who, in answer to their memorials, sent word in the first place, that no proposals respecting the division had yet been laid before him; and, when these proposals were sent by the Board, greatly approved them and took no notice of the memorials—they have wisely taken advantage of the vestry meeting to call the Board to account, so that an exposure of past wrong-doing may be made, if redress cannot be obtained; while, to prevent wrong-doing in the future, they have placed men in whom they have confidence on the Board. Their spirited conduct, we hope, will be imitated by the rate-payers of every township and parish where Burial Boards have shown themselves tools of the Church, instead of acting as upright trustees of public and common property. The Board is now constituted of the Vicar, three Churchmen, one doubtful Dissenter (half and half), two staunch Dissenters, and two Roman Catholics.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GENEVA.

The Grand Council of the Canton of Geneva having adopted the maxim that the Church should be separated from the State, the majority of the committee intrusted with the framing of a bill for that purpose has made the following propositions:—1. The State makes no difference between citizens of different creeds. 2. No person shall be prevented from the exercise of the religion which he has chosen, so long as

he does not disturb the public peace, or act against the laws. 3. No one is obliged to contribute towards the support of any worship; nor shall salaries be paid either by the State or the communes for that purpose. The ecclesiastical property belonging to the Protestant Church is to be distributed among the Protestant communes, except that which has been applied to the establishment of the Bank of Geneva and the Mortgage Bank. The most active supporters of this measure have been the Catholics, whose numbers have of late years greatly increased in the canton, thanks to the new laws favouring immigration and settlement.

The Grand Council at its last sitting rejected, by a majority of 40 to 20, the second reading of the bill.

THE FAST DAY.

The second supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday contained a proclamation by the Queen "for a day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer." It ordains that Wednesday, the 21st instant, shall be so observed:—"That so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for imploring His blessing and assistance on our arms, for the restoration of peace to us and our dominions; and we do strictly charge and command that the said day be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God and would avoid His wrath and indignation." The proclamation for England and Ireland is accompanied by a similar document for Scotland.

On this subject a correspondent of the *Times* remarks:—"There has been fasting enough, in all conscience, throughout the land these last six weeks, in consequence of the frost and general dullness of trade; and just as the frost has left us, and the farm labourer can again earn his scanty pittance of wages, and the watermills can again be freely worked, we are called on again to sacrifice a day—for the stupid blundering and incapacity of our governing powers, general, and admirals. The loss of a day's wages just at this time will be most severely felt by the labouring classes. All the general mismanagement of the war will be pretty freely canvassed by them, for we all know that if success had crowned our arms we should not have been called upon to observe this day of humiliation."

It is evident that the dislike to the Government day of humiliation is increasing throughout the country. We are glad to find that that objection is taking a wider range in Liverpool. It is announced in the local papers, that on Friday next a meeting of the friends of religious liberty will be held in the Clarendon-room of that city, "to memorialise the Government against the practice of appointing days of religious observance by command." The circular convening the meeting has, we believe, been signed by Churchmen as well as Dissenters. We shall be glad to hear that other towns have followed this excellent example.

ECCELESIASTICAL VIEWS OF THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

It is curious that Mr. Gladstone, who has of late years given utterance to sentiments verging upon separation of Church and State, is succeeded in office by a statesman whose published views are still more decided in the same direction. This will appear from the following passage extracted from an able philosophical work by Sir George Cornewall Lewis, entitled "The Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion."

The general result at which we arrive is, that although the promotion of religious truth, and the repression of religious error, are universally admitted to be desirable objects, yet the State is not able, by the means at its disposal, to compass them effectually; and that not only will its attempts to attain it be wholly or in great part unsuccessful, but that they will be attended with serious incidental evils. For the fruitless efforts made by the State are not merely so much labour wasted; the attempts to propagate its own religious creed disturb civil society; they aggravate the existing dissensions and animosities of the rival sects, and create new causes of discord which would not otherwise have existed. . . . There is nothing in the constitution or essence of a State which is inconsistent with its being a judge of religious truth, but it discharges this duty ill. It is capable of doing the work of the Church, but the work is better done by the Church without its assistance. The State ought to abstain from the assumption of a sectarian character, and from undertaking to decide on disputed questions of religious truth, for the same reason that it ought to abstain from carrying on trade or manufactures. It is capable of trading, but it makes a bad trader; it is capable of manufacturing, but it makes a bad manufacturer. So the State is capable of acting the part of the theologian; but it makes a bad theologian. Hence it is a manifest sophism to infer that, because a person does not wish to see the State undertake the promotion of religious truth, he is indifferent or hostile to religion. . . . All experience shows that, where this intimate union of the Church and State exists, instead of the Church spiritualising the State, the State secularises the Church. When the political and ecclesiastical powers are exercised by the same hands, the former are sure to prevail over the latter. Practically, the religious theory of Government will end in perfect Hobbism; and therefore, no enlightened friend to religion will seek to confound the province of the State with that of the Church, or to confer upon the State spiritual, and upon the Church political, functions.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The first promulgation of a new statute in Congregation took place on Saturday. About 100 members were present. At the close of the reading, Dr. McBride, the Principal of Magdalen Hall, rose, and proceeded to read two amendments, which he begged to hand in to the Council—one against the exemption of any members of existing halls from attendance on the prayers in

the chapel; and the other against the substitution of an examination in classical authors for the existing Divinity Examination, in the case of persons not members of the Church of England. He proposed that for such persons an examination in the text of the New Testament, the facts and matter of the Old, and the *Evidences of Christianity*, should be retained. Mr. Chase, Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, proposed the omission of the clause requiring additional classical books from Dissenters in lieu of the Divinity Examination. Dr. Posey spoke on the general merits of the question in favour of the proposed statute. The Masters of Pembroke and Balliol followed on the same side; the latter observing that, while some objections had been made to the proposed statute, no other definite practical plan had been put before the House. The Vice-Chancellor considered that the mode of proceeding recommended by the statute presented fewer difficulties than any other course which could be followed. He asked whether any other member of Congregation wished to offer any observations to the House, or to present any amendment? No person rising, he declared the Congregation dissolved, and the meeting immediately broke up.

ARCHDEACON DENISON.—We have the best authority for stating that (notwithstanding a recent assertion made to the contrary) all proceedings are stayed against the venerable Archdeacon Denison.—*Gloucester Chronicle*.

CHURCH-RATES.—In the list of public petitions lately presented, is one from certain clergymen of the Church of England, in the deanery of Tavistock, who, deeply lamenting the "strife arising from the question of Church-rates," express their "willingness and hearty desire that none but members of the Church of England should be called on by law to contribute to Church-rates."

THE JEWS AND RELIGIOUS GRANTS.—The inconsistencies which have gradually grown out of the theory, that "Christian rulers" are bound to make provision for the religious welfare of their subjects, are curiously illustrated by the lately arrived intelligence that the Hobart Town Legislature, following the example of that of Sydney, has addressed the Governor of the colony in favour of giving to the Jews a share of the moneys annually voted for public worship, which are now received by the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, and the Wesleyans. Sir William Denison has expressed his concurrence in the opinion that the Jewish Church is entitled to go shares, but as he has not the power of making a new appropriation, the Colonial Secretary in England has been addressed on the subject. At a meeting of the "Jewish Board of Deputies" in London, it has been resolved to support this appeal, on the ground that the Jews being taxed to support other religious bodies, have a right to receive of "their own" back again.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. COURTAULD.—We are glad to find that a committee has been formed in London to co-operate with the Baintree Committee, in furthering this object. We have already expressed an opinion that not Baintree alone, but all England, is laid under obligation to Mr. Courtauld; and it is therefore fitting that Church-rate Abolitionists everywhere should join in such a demonstration. The appeal already made has, we understand, been responded to with great alacrity, and we look for equal promptitude now that it is to be made on a wider scale.

Correspondence.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PRINCIPALITY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—Will you favour me with a space for half a dozen sentences in your very excellent paper, touching electoral proceedings in Wales.

A letter, signed "Welshman," at Liverpool, appeared in the *Nonconformist* of the 21st inst., entreating the Welsh people (in case of a general election) to look sharply for proper representatives of their principles in the House of Commons. Whoever is the gentleman, he has acted well—elicited true patriotism, and aimed to inspire the same noble sentiment into his country. Would that his advice were followed by all classes of Dissenters in the Principality.

Sir, twelve months ago, you, on examining Mr. Mann's "Religious Census of Wales," and finding that Dissenters were by far the majority of the population, expressed your wonder that so few Liberal members from Wales are sent to Parliament; and a "correspondent" at Pontypool, in reply, suggested a few words in the way of an explanation. Perhaps the following account will serve as a further explanation.

Last Thursday, an election took place for the boroughs of Cardiganshire. The competitors were Mr. Evans, the late member for Haverfordwest, and Mr. J. L. Davies, Blaendyffryn. The former is a Liberal, the latter a Tory. He (the Tory) two or three months ago threatened his tenants in this parish (Llanarth), should they not vote for Church-rates; and made terrible noise last summer in his own parish (Llandybil) respecting the same subject. He talks, in his circular, about crushing despotism abroad—let this gentleman expel it first from his own bosom. Unfortunately, he obtained a majority at the poll, and among his voters were three or four Dissenting ministers! This is not a rare, it is a frequent case, on such occasions. When ministers, the teachers of the people, abandon their principles, what can be expected of their pupils. When the question, why they did so, was proposed to them, the answer is, "We wish to live peaceably." Now, we submit that this talk is not to the point. To live peaceably with error! why, they may as well make peace at once with the "Wicked One," for the one, as well as the other, is opposed to what is just and right. Was it by living peaceably with aristocrats, Tories, and ecclesiastics, our liberty has been so far advanced? What sort of people were those who passed from time to eternity through scaffolds, stakes, and streams of blood—passing with the shout, "Hurrah for liberty?" Let history speak.

Dissenters of Wales, if you are deserted by some of

your leaders, don't be cast down; rally around your standards; take up a strong position; and while right is on your side, the victory is yours.

D. M. DAVIES.

Wern, Newquay, Feb. 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Dissenters have not yet had much assistance from their co-religionists in Wales, in advancing their distinctive religious and political opinions. In the Principality, Nonconformity has, at least, been barren of any political results. We have waited for such fruit in that vineyard, but hitherto have found none. In the House of Commons, the Welsh representatives have, generally speaking, been of the lowest mental calibre, and have had no sympathy with the peculiar opinions of the bulk of the population. To what is this fact to be attributed? English Nonconformists would be glad to have the anomaly explained. As an individual, I have long wished to have the matter accounted for. Would any of your readers have the kindness to vouchsafe the information required? Some of your recent correspondents have assured us that in future the Welsh people will be represented by a few individuals of their own way of thinking; and I shall be glad if such good tidings prove true; otherwise, I would urge that Welsh Dissenters should petition to be disfranchised. Unless they do so, or become fitly represented, they deserve the contempt of all independent minds.

I am told, that if a Welsh landlord were to attempt to compel his tenantry to relinquish the conventicle for the steeple-house, he would signally fail in the attempt; and yet the same class of people are driven like sheep to the polling-booth, to register their votes in favour of a dominant Church, and for the conservation of existing evils in Church and State.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
Manchester, March 6, 1855. TENAX.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Army (Crimes), for inquiry, 2.
Distillation from grain, for prohibition of, 3.
Intoxicating Liquors, for prohibiting the sale of, 4.
Newspaper Stamp, for repeal of, 1.
Public Health Act Amendment Bill, against, 23.
Real Estates, for amendment of law, 1.
Sale of Beer Act, for repeal of, 1.
Stage Carriages, for abolition of mileage duty, 2.
Episcopal Estates, &c., Bill, against, 1.
Spirits (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, in favour of, 1.
Army Promotion, for alteration of, 2.
Barn Collection, for the purchase of, 2.
Bills of Exchange and Notes Bill, against, 2.
Bills of Exchange Bill, in favour of, 2.
Tribunals of Commerce, in favour of, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Eccelesiastical Courts Bill.
Union of Benefices Bill.
Exchequer Bills (£17,183,000) Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill.
Eccelesiastical Courts Bill.
Exchequer Bills (£17,183,000) Bill.
Tea Duties Decline Suspension Bill.
Purchasers' Protection against Judgments Bill.
Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State (House of Commons) Bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Commons Enclosure Bill.
Mutton Bill.
Exchequer Bills (£17,183,000) Bill.
Eccelesiastical Courts Bill.

BILL READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Commons Enclosure Bill.

DEBATES.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the Marquis of BLANDFORD moved the second reading of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill. The bill, he observed, did not differ in material points from the measures he had repeatedly introduced, the principle of which had been sanctioned by the House. There was ample testimony to the existence of evils and to the necessity of a change, which should be proportioned to the evils to be remedied, the nature of which he briefly adverted to. In meeting objections to the bill, he appealed to the report of the Cathedral Commissioners, which showed that capitular institutions were most backward in relieving the spiritual wants of the localities; and, admitting that a commission was now sitting, he observed that its inquiries were restricted to capitular incomes, and that the whole subject had already been fully considered by commissioners. The subject involved the interests of property, church extension, and the character of the ministers of the Church, and the aim of the Legislature ought to be to render their incomes adequate and secure, as well as easy of collection, and to place the fee of the property upon such a basis as that its management should not interfere with its security; and these were the objects of his measure. Lord Blandford then reviewed in much detail the history and results of past legislation on the subject of episcopal and capitular property; he explained the reasons which imperatively called for an alteration of the law, and gave a brief exposition of the general scope and provisions of the bill, particularly the 18th clause, which transfers the powers contained in the acts of the 14th and 15th and the 17th and 18th of Victoria to the Church Estates Commissioners.

Mr. H. G. LIDDELL moved to defer the second reading of the bill for six months, considering that its principle was contrary to the spirit and dangerous to the ultimate integrity of our cathedral establishments. He objected to the centralising character of the bill, and, although he did not deny that the capitular estates might be placed under a better system of management, he insisted that the ecclesiastical bodies, if they were deemed unfit for the exclusive management of their property, should have at least a voice in it; whereas this bill would deprive them of all control and of the most powerful instrument for fulfilling im-

portant functions. After dealing with some of the details of the subject, he said, that he advocated a great principle—that the property of the Church was not general property, but property applicable in the first instance to the general purposes of the Church.

Mr. HEADLAM should vote for the amendment; he thought that a measure of this magnitude ought to be brought forward by the Government.

Mr. INGHAM likewise opposed the bill, which had created great alarm, he said, among the lessees of Church property.

Mr. H. T. LIDDELL, advertent to the absence of members of the Government, moved an adjournment of the debate until it should suit their convenience to attend.

Sir B. HALL said, he had been requested by Sir G. Grey to state that, approving of the general provisions of the bill, he was anxious that the second reading should pass, if Lord Blandford would consent to postpone the committee until the Cathedral Commissioners had reported, and until time had been allowed for the consideration of the report.

Mr. LIDDELL (Liverpool) said that, after the answer which he had received from his right honourable friend as to the intentions of the Government with respect to this question, he had no wish to oppose the second reading of the bill, and would, therefore, with the permission of the House, withdraw his amendment.

Mr. HADFIELD objected to the withdrawal of the amendment, and thought it would be better to adjourn the debate. He was, however, altogether opposed to the bill, and did not think they were in a condition to legislate upon the question, or to admit the principle of the bill, until it had been decided what should be done with respect to Church-rates. Was it reasonable that the minority of the people of this country should monopolise the enormous property which was now held by the Church, without paying the slightest regard to the interests of the majority of the people of the United Kingdom? The present system of compelling the majority to support the churches of the minority was a disgrace and a scandal to the country. (Oh, oh.) He should object to the bill being withdrawn. He approved of it, and he would advise the Government to take the measure into their own hands and relieve the country from the odious impost of Church-rates. He begged to move that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. SPOONER said, the speech they had just heard was the most revolutionary that had ever been uttered. (Cheers and laughter.) The property of the Church as much belonged to the Church as the private property of any individual in that House belonged to him. If the title of the Church to its property was not safe, he would ask where honourable gentlemen would seek for security to their titles?

The Marquis of BLANDFORD said, he should be quite ready to postpone the consideration of the bill in committee until the Cathedral Commissioners had made a further report. If, therefore, the bill were now read a second time, he would fix the committee for Wednesday, May 23.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, if the speech of his honourable friend the member for Sheffield was a revolutionary speech, he was very much afraid that the people of this country were in a state of revolution, because he was quite satisfied that the great body of the people agreed in the opinions expressed by his honourable friend. He had voted against the bill last year, and he saw no reason for receding from that vote. He considered it to be a bill to bolster up a bad system. Church property was public property, and the only way to reconcile the people to this bill would be to introduce a clause enacting that Church property should pay the repairs of the church.

Mr. COWPER spoke against the adjournment, and in favour of the second reading of the bill.

Mr. HENLEY was prepared to vote for the second reading, upon the understanding that he only affirmed the principle of the bill, several of the provisions of which, in his opinion, required great alteration.

Mr. WIGRAM said, if he was desired, by voting for the second reading of the bill, to assent to the principle that some legislation should take place upon this subject, he should not object; but if he was to be understood as committing himself in any degree to the provisions of the measure, he should vote against it. He objected to handing over the revenues and management of these large estates to a London board.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE could not, by voting for the second reading of the bill, bind himself to the principle of the scheme.

Mr. MOWBRAY likewise opposed the second reading of the bill, the provisions of which, he remarked, had been found fault with by those who supported its principle, which was, that all episcopal and capitular property should be fused into one common fund, and distributed by a London board, without reference to local wants.

Lord R. GROSVEENOR said, that the House had last year affirmed the principle of this bill, the provisions of which could be modified in committee.

Mr. A. PELLATT opposed the bill. It was looked on with great suspicion by a large portion of the constituencies of the metropolitan boroughs. Although the old machinery for the management of these estates was so bad, that proposed by the bill was not better. In the borough of Southwark there was a small property of forty acres belonging to the diocese of Winchester, and from the disgraceful way in which it was managed it was a nuisance and an injury to the neighbourhood. These estates ought to be sold under the provisions of the Land Clauses Acts, and the money applied to the purpose of education. The bill was an attempt to perpetuate the aristocratic influence in the Church. The country had suffered enough from the predominance of aristocratic elements in the army and other departments, and would not allow this attempt to tinker them up to succeed.

Mr. HARWORTH opposed the bill. The only remedy for these evils that would satisfy the country would be to sell the entire of the Church property, and invest the proceeds in the funds; there would then be no room for mismanagement, and the land would get into the hands of parties who would cultivate it properly.

Mr. MIALL said that the object of the bill of the noble marquis appeared to be to utilise a certain portion of the property now in the possession of the Established Church, and make it go further than it now does in providing spiritual instruction for the people. Although he was no admirer of the politico-ecclesiastical system supported by the noble lord, he so far concurred with him in thinking that the means which the State had decided to employ for a given purpose, ought to be made the most of in furtherance of that purpose. Therefore, if the bill of the noble lord had merely proposed a transference of the management of certain Church revenues into other hands, in order to make them more available for the object to which the State had devoted them, he would have given his assent to the second reading. But the noble lord went further, and specified the exact way in which he proposed to attain these objects. He thought it was not a proper time for an individual member to take up a subject of so much importance. At that moment they scarcely had a Government, or, at least, the Government was not fully crystallised, but was still in a state of solution. (Hear, hear.) On this ground, therefore, if the House went to a division on the question of adjournment, he would vote for the adjournment. But if the House divided on the second reading, he should be obliged to vote against the bill. He objected to the scheme of administration which the noble lord proposed for expending the surplus revenue to accrue from the improved management of these estates. The noble lord proposed to make over the surplus to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Now, when the House was about to entrust so large a sum as half a million sterling to the hands of a commission, it ought to take care that the jurisdiction and authority of those commissioners were precise and definite. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners now acted under the authority of from thirty to forty different acts of Parliament—and it struck him as unwise to put into their hands so large a sum for distribution before these acts were properly consolidated, and the powers of the commissioners clearly defined. Besides, the errors and abuses already existing were owing to the misconduct of the persons charged with the administration of those revenues; and yet the noble lord proposed to hand them over to a board that would be principally composed of those very persons, namely, the bishops and dignitaries of the Church of England, who had been described to the House as having been guilty of gross breach of trust. It was a usual habit with them to capitalise a portion of the income of the Church, in order to apply it to their own particular purpose; and they forestalled, not only their own incomes, but, if possible, those of their successors, for their own individual objects. That was a shameful state of things. The property ought not to be placed in the hands of persons who were stated to have been guilty of malversation of funds and breach of trust. He also objected to the proposed scheme, because he thought any surplus revenue arising from those sources ought to be devoted to the extinction of Church-rates. (Hear.) When a proposition to that effect was brought forward by Lord Montagu, it was said that the surplus was an imaginary one, which would never exist; it now appeared that under proper management there would be a surplus, and his objection to the scheme of the noble lord was, that he laid his hands on this surplus, and turned it aside from a proper application. The noble lord had chosen to speak of the claims of Dissenters as in competition with the claims of the Church. He begged to tell the noble lord that he (Mr. Miall) never had made a claim on that House, and never would, in his capacity of Dissenter. "I stand here," continued the honourable member, "as one of the nation, and, in the eye of the law, a member of the national Church. I may choose to forgo the ministrations of that Church, but I do not therefore surrender my legal right in it. I claim the better distribution of its revenues, not for Dissenters, but for the nation at large—(hear, hear)—and I will not consent, by any vote of mine, to recognise this property as the property of the religious sect happening, at the present moment, to be in association with the State. The property is national, and should be employed for national objects." (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. DUCKWORTH would vote for the adjournment, as he was opposed to the bill altogether.

The House then divided on the motion for the adjournment of the debate, and the numbers were:—

For the adjournment 71
Against it 102—31.

Mr. HADFIELD, who was interrupted by cries for a division, denied that there was a more loyal subject in that House than himself, although the honourable member for Liverpool (Mr. Liddell) seemed to think otherwise. Were he to follow his own judgment, he should now move the adjournment of the House; but, in deference to the wishes of those around him, he would not make that motion, but go to a division upon the second reading.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD reminded the House, that if this bill were read a second time it would not be committed until after the Cathedral Commission had made its report.

The House then divided—

For the second reading 102
Against it 66—35.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 23rd May next.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (CHURCH AND SCHOOLS AT DONCASTER) BILL.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, on the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. FEN-

wick moved that it be read a second time that day six months, upon the ground that its object was the application of the money of the shareholders to purposes different from those for which it had been raised.

Mr. HADFIELD seconded the amendment. The cost of carrying out the objects of the bill would not, according to his calculation, be less than 35,000*l.*, and the measure had been undertaken against the wish of the majority of the proprietors.

Mr. B. DENISON supported the bill. About 1,000 workmen of the Great Northern Company were employed on the works at Doncaster, and houses had been erected for their accommodation; but there was no place of public worship, and there were no schools for themselves and their families. The cost of providing them with a church and schools would not be more than 16,000*l.*, and, as a decided majority of the proprietors of the company had declared in favour of doing so, he hoped the House would allow the bill to go before a committee.

Mr. LOCKE opposed the bill, on the ground that the money of the company had been raised for specific purposes, to which alone it ought to be applied. After the example of Crews there was no necessity for the company to come to Parliament to provide church accommodation for the work-people in the company's employ, nor did it follow that if the House should refuse to pass this bill these persons would be left without religious instruction. (Hear.)

Lord STANLEY said, that this was a case in which his feelings were on one side, and his reason on the other. (Cheers.) This was not a question for a select committee, but a question of principle which the House was bound to decide. If, as it appeared, the majority of the shareholders were favourable to the proposed appropriation of the company's money, there would be no difficulty in raising the funds, without taking the money of those shareholders who objected to the payment. Considering the principle involved, he had no choice in the matter, but felt bound to vote against the second reading. (Cheers.)

Mr. BOUVIER said, there were precedents in favour of the bill, and he saw no objection to a bill which had received the approval of a great majority of the shareholders.

Mr. LABOUCHERE thought that great evils would arise from the adoption of the principle involved in the bill. The House would be doing a great injury to the Church of England herself by passing this bill, and the population intended to be benefitted by it would be, he had no doubt, better provided for by not introducing this subject of dissension. Suppose an Irish railway came to Parliament for a similar bill. The shareholders of that company would be, perhaps, Protestants, while the workmen would be Roman Catholics. Was the church in such a case to be Protestant or Roman Catholic? He hoped the House would not agree to the second reading of the bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. WADDINGTON, as the chairman of a railway company, felt much indebted to the hon. member for the West Riding for taking a stand which would redound greatly to the credit of the railway interest. The railways ought not to neglect the moral and spiritual improvement of their poor dependents.

Mr. BRIGHT said, that there were great manufacturing firms employing hundreds and thousands of persons, but it was never said that it was the duty of Parliament to insist that such companies should employ a part of their capital to build a school or house of religious worship. The present bill violated every sound principle, and would introduce an element of religious discord in every railway in the kingdom.

Mr. GLEN said that the same question had to be decided by the directors of the London and North-Western Railway after a large population had been collected at Wolverton. The directors, after due consideration, did not think it right to call upon the great body of the proprietors to erect a place of worship at Wolverton for those who were members of the Church of England. The directors, therefore, called together the members of the Church of England connected with the railway and put the case before them, and they had not the least difficulty in raising a sum of money sufficient to provide for the erection of a church, and the stipend of the minister for all time to come. (Cheers.) If a similar course were adopted, he was persuaded there would be no difficulty in raising the money required on the Great Northern Railway, without any breach of principle or hardship upon the proprietors. (Cheers.)

Mr. LAING, as chairman of the London and Brighton Railway, wished to state that the directors of that railway had always come to the conclusion, that it would not be right for them, as trustees for the shareholders, to tax them for an object of this kind.

Mr. B. DENISON said that, as he had sufficiently ascertained the opinion of the House, he would withdraw the bill.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

ARMY PROMOTION.

Viscount GODERICH raised a formal discussion of the question of promotion in the army, by moving:—

That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the present system of promotion in Her Majesty's army, under which, non-commissioned officers rarely attain to the rank of commissioned officer, and scarcely ever to that of field-officer; and humbly to recommend to Her Majesty that it is the opinion of this House that the said system is injurious to the public service, and unjust to the private soldier in Her Majesty's army.

In support of his motion, Lord GODERICH argued, that the loud, deep, earnest demand of the people of this country, that those persons who are the most capable should be selected for positions of trust, without regard to considerations of social position or personal and political connexion, is just. The present system has never been established by law, but is one of bargain and sale between individuals; limiting the choice of the Horse Guards, and only providing for the ad-

vancement of merit by that safety-valve of the system which enables the Commander-in-chief to fill up, without purchase, vacancies caused by deaths. Generally speaking, the officers of the army are drawn from the wealthier classes, the privates from the poor; and thus there is a Styx between the two seldom crossed by the private soldier. He did not ask the House to abolish the system of purchase at once, for that would be simple confiscation; but there is now an opportunity for a beginning. Yet what is the case with recent promotions? Of the 521 commissions filled up since the 1st of last October, 150 were by purchase, and 371 had been given away. Of these, 266 figured in the *Gazette* under the equivocal title of "gents," 39 had been promoted from the Militia, and 66 were sergeants. Among the 66 were 40 who had been promoted under the system introduced by Mr. Sidney Herbert; and therefore 26 only had taken place under the old system. Is that system just? Military qualities are not confined to any class. Look at the case of France. Ney, "le plus brave des braves," and Massena, the "child of victory," rose from the ranks. Don't the letters from the soldiers in the Crimea prove that they are as fit for promotion as the soldiers of France? Soldiers are now better educated than formerly; they naturally expect different treatment; and every one should be made to feel, as Napoleon said, that he has a Marshal's baton in his knapsack. If the present system were altered, a more intelligent class would enter the army. Now the sergeants instruct the young officers in command, yet are not entrusted with commands themselves. He wished them to return to the practice of their German forefathers, of whom Tacitus said—"Reges ex nobilitate, duces ex virtute sumunt."

Mr. PEEL contended, that though the present system may be defective in theory, it is not injurious in practice. It facilitates the promotion of young men, and the retirement of aged officers by the sale of their commissions; it is preferable to promotion by seniority; and if given up, a system of favouritism must ensue. The examination which precedes promotion is a check upon its evils. What Lord Goderich asks is that the Government should do to a greater extent and upon a systematic plan what is now done without a plan.

Lord LOVAIN, Colonel SINTHROP, and Sir JOHN WALSH, opposed the motion. It was supported by Mr. OTWAY, Mr. WARNER, and Captain SCOBELL.

Lord SEYMOUR remarked, that the point introduced by Lord Goderich was but a small part of the whole question; that it trifled with the subject, and was calculated to mislead the House. If vacancies were filled up by common soldiers, they would have old ensigns when they wanted young officers, well-instructed and well-informed. In 1840, the Duke of Wellington, at the head of a Military Commission, reported that if young officers were wanted they could only be obtained by a system of purchase; and it is a fact, that in the Artillery, where there is no purchase, the officers are old. He suggested that a system of qualification should be established.

Mr. JOHN BALL saw no reason why the army should not, like other professions, be open to all without distinction. Lord ELCHO defended the present system; but expressed a hope that the time will come when a larger number of privates will be promoted.

Sir DE LACY EVANS rose in compliance with a general invitation, and delivered an interesting speech in support of the motion. The report of the commission referred to by Lord Seymour was practically the report of the Duke of Wellington, who was influenced by the consideration of political matters, and the maintenance of the aristocracy, which he thought of more importance than the efficiency of the army. If commissions are sold, why not Secretaryships of State? If a regiment is sold for 6,000*l.*, why not a brigade for 15,000*l.*, and a division for 20,000*l.*? Why not sell seats on the bench? In the professions the humblest persons rise to distinction. But that is morally impossible in the army. It is almost impossible even for the sons of the gentry. ("Oh!" and "Hear, hear.") Look at my own position. We are beaten by time. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") We are kept back until we are worn out. (Continued cheers.) Those who have more friends get up to the higher ranks of the army; but, if there is a question of selecting some one for the command of a corps or an army, the answer is—"Oh! such a man is not of such a class," and "Don't talk to us of him." The army is greatly improved in character. Nothing like a capital crime has been committed in the Crimea. The soldiers are eminently brave, obedient, and subordinate. Yet this is the army that is to be excluded from any advancement!

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT observed that they had travelled beyond the resolution before them, and had discussed not only whether non-commissioned officers shall be promoted, but the rule of promotion in the army. Last year, eighty-eight non-commissioned officers were promoted—a proof that the system is growing. But it must not grow without a limit. Most of the sergeants would prefer to remain where they are, because promotion entails ruinous expenses, and half-pay on retirement is less than a sergeant's pension. To meet the money hardships attendant on promotion, Mr. Sidney Herbert introduced the rule that every non-commissioned officer, on promotion, should receive 100*l.* in the infantry and 150*l.* in the cavalry. If a rule were to be laid down that a man should be promoted because he was in the ranks, they would obtain uneducated and inefficient officers. The same result would follow from a mere educational test—in fact, from any fixed principles of promotion. In the French army, it is true, one-third of the officers are necessarily raised from the ranks; but it should be recollected that the French army is raised by conscription; that the younger sons of gentlemen, too poor to find substitutes, enter the ranks; and frequently these men are selected for

officers, because they are gentlemen. In our army the men are volunteers, and by any fixed principles of promotion we should get uneducated men. Mr. Herbert expressed great confidence in "the steady annual increase of commissioned officers rising from the ranks," and he was sure that the number will not fall off; but he trusted the House would not sanction any indiscriminate promotion of any rank.

After a few words in support of the motion from Sir ERSKINE PERRY, Lord PALMERSTON addressed the House; taking much the same general line as Mr. Herbert, but adding some new points. The present system has not discouraged recruiting. Last year we raised 35,000 men; 6,000 were raised in the single month of January, being at the rate of 72,000 a year. The greatest number raised in a single year during the last war was 25,000. With respect to the sale of commissions, it is the remnant of an ancient system; and if we were about to form an army for the first time, no one would dream of making commissions matters of sale and purchase. Abstractedly it is an evil; but it is not unaccompanied by advantages, such as its tendency to bring younger men into the higher commands. Like Mr. Herbert, he laid great stress on the fact that, unlike the French army, ours is recruited only from the humbler classes of society, by persons who would not find employment in civil occupations. But he agreed that it is desirable to hold out the prospect of a commission for distinguished service in the field; and he promised that the system of promoting non-commissioned officers should be continued. There is no difference of opinion between the Government and Lord Goderich upon the main principle; and he wished that, lest an impression should go abroad that there is a difference, Lord Goderich would withdraw his motion.

This, however, Lord Goderich declined to do; and the House went to a division—For the motion, 114; against it, 158; majority against the motion, 44.

THE SEBASTOPOL COMMITTEE.

On Thursday, Mr. ROEBUCK appeared at the bar of the House, and reported that the committee had resolved that its objects would be best attained if it were a committee of secrecy. The House agreed to a motion that the House of Lords should be requested to permit the attendance of the Duke of Newcastle to give evidence before the committee; and later in the evening the House of Lords gave permission.

The House of Commons was occupied on Friday night with a perplexing debate arising out of the Sebastopol committee.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved, "That the committee be a committee of secrecy." "The difficulties of the task," he said, "like rocks, beset them on every side." If the inquiry were not secret, it would not be at once searching and safe, keeping in view our alliance with France. The committee were unanimous in thinking secrecy requisite; but two gentlemen thought that the public might be excluded, and members of the House of Commons be appealed to not to violate the secrecy.

Lord SEYMOUR said that Mr. Roebuck did not accurately represent the feelings of the committee. They had not yet discovered any horrible State secret which it is necessary to bury in eternal silence. By this foolish attempt to make the committee secret, the difficulties would be increased.

Mr. WILSON PATTEN said the difficulties had been foreseen. Out of nine members of the committee who supported the application for secrecy, five had voted a censure on the Government. The difficulties besetting the committee are of "enormous magnitude."

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON supported Mr. Roebuck. The inquiry must be secret.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM put with renewed force his former statements respecting the committee, and called on the House "to rescue it from falling into the disgrace of being a hole-and-corner committee." There is no precedent for secrecy; the House loses its power over the committee if it be secret; witnesses will be more guarded in their statements and members in their questions if it be open. Then there is the House of Lords: would the House of Lords send one of their number before a secret tribunal—not a court of inquiry, but an inquisition, composed of eleven inquisitors? "By your committee, admirals, generals, and ministers are to be tried; they are incidentally, but not the less really, submitted to this ordeal; and if a further sacrifice be necessary, immolate them in the face of day—don't smother and stifle in No. 17 up-stairs reputations which have hitherto stood the test of adverse circumstances. Act as becomes the representatives of a free and generous people, who never seek concealment for their thoughts and actions. What they dare to do, they are ever ready to avow." The press would be sure to obtain information; and Sir James warned the House against a conflict with the press.

Mr. LAYARD contended for secrecy. Mr. HENRY HERBERT, Sir BENJAMIN HALL, Mr. GEORGE BUTT, Mr. ELLICE, Mr. BENTINCK, Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE, and other members, advocated an open inquiry.

Lord PALMERSTON reminded the House that he had warned them of the difficulties and dangers of which they were now aware. The House having no power over witnesses, the proceedings of the committee, even if secret, would be sure to ooze out; and the public would think an inquiry, the results of which they did not know, a mere juggle.

Mr. DISRAELI said there had been one secret committee since he entered Parliament: that was a committee to investigate the conduct of the Post-office in opening the letters of foreign refugees, when Sir James Graham was Home Secretary. Not a single tittle of evidence before that committee ever transpired. Sir James Graham is a great master of "the oratory of terror," and he had not spared it that evening. Mr. Disraeli, however, declared in favour of public inquiry.

After the "unequivocal expression" of the opinion of the House, Mr. ROEBUCK withdrew his motion.

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

Mr. MURROUGH moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the property qualification of members of Parliament.

It was opposed by Mr. MACARTNEY, Mr. HENLEY, and COLONEL SIBTHORP, and supported by Mr. HADFIELD.

Lord PALMERSTON opposed the introduction of the bill. He differed from the hon. and learned gentleman, for, although in Scotland no qualification for members was required, that arose out of the Act of Union, and was an exception to the rule applicable to England and Ireland. He did not think there was any logic in an attempt to make the rule bend to the exception; but this was not the moment to enter into any detailed reasons why it seemed to him that it was not such a measure as it was desirable should be adopted. He would take the broad principle, that if any changes were to be proposed in the representative system of the country, there was an understanding that those changes should not be proposed now, but should be postponed to another period. On that ground, therefore, he should object to the introduction of the bill.

The motion was negatived by 28 to 27.

MATTERS RELATING TO THE WAR.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, the Earl of CARNARVON inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to propose a vote of thanks to the Colonies who had evinced their sympathy with the mother country by moral or pecuniary efforts of assistance. Earl GRANVILLE was unable to give a complete answer to the question in the absence of the noble lord now at the head of the Colonial Department. Gracious replies of Her Majesty had been returned to all colonies from which such addresses had emanated. Some further conversation on the subject took place, in which Earl GREY, the Earl of DERBY, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, and the Earl of HARROWBY took part. It was ultimately agreed, that the Colonial Addresses and the answers of Government should be laid before the House.

Mr. PEEL, in answer to Mr. Otway, stated on Friday that an arrangement had been entered into with the Turkish Government, by which a large body of Turkish cavalry would be employed and supported by us in the Crimea, and that ample provision had been made for the forage of the horses.

Mr. MAGUIRE asked whether any steps had been taken to provide the cavalry and artillery with breech-loading arms. Mr. F. PEEL said, that several patterns had been submitted to the Board of Ordnance, and were now being tested by a Committee of artillery officers.

Colonel GREVILLE asked the Under-Secretary of War whether the salaries of the chaplains attending the army in the East were fixed during the past year by a War-office regulation at 10s. for the Church of England, 7s. 6d. for the Presbyterian, and 5s. for the Roman Catholic, for the performance of their respective duties, and, if so, whether it is the intention of the Government to make any alteration with a view of placing the clergy of each denomination on a footing of equality while engaged in this arduous service. Mr. PEEL replied, that the rates of pay referred to were not those which attached to the chaplaincies of the army serving in the East. The clergy of the Established Church serving with that army as chaplains were paid at the rate of 16s. a day, with rations and other allowances; the clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, who are acting as chaplains in some of the regiments, received 100l. a year and rations, in addition to the allowance made by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; while the Roman Catholic chaplains were paid at the rate of 150l. a year in addition to the rations and allowances. The reason of the difference in the rates at which the chaplains of the different denominations were paid was, he apprehended, the difference in the style of living to which they had been accustomed. (A laugh.) No such alteration as that suggested by the hon. and gallant colonel was in contemplation.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, in reply to Mr. Percy, Mr. S. HERBERT stated that Dr. Meyer, who had been appointed head of the new hospital establishment at Smyrna, was in reality an Englishman, having been born and educated in England, and obtained a high professional reputation in the English medical service at home or in the colonies.

Mr. LAYARD asked whether any brigade and divisional orders had been issued in the army before Sebastopol, to the effect, "That no questions must be answered by medical men attached to the forces, without permission from head-quarters;" whereby medical men attached to the army are precluded from giving complete evidence to the commission sent out to the East to inquire into the state of the medical department? Also, whether it be true that Dr. Lawson has been appointed to the superintendence of, or to any other high employment in, the hospitals of Scutari, Smyrna, or Rhodes; and, if so, by whose authority such appointment was made, and whether it has been sanctioned by the authorities at home. Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had received no official information of any such divisional or brigade orders having been issued as those alluded to by his hon. friend; but they had received information from a private correspondent that some such orders had been issued. He assumed that the meaning of the orders must be that the medical officers were not to place themselves in communication with the commissioners without having received authority to do so, as he could not possibly conceive that the orders could go to the extent of interfering with the functions of the commissioners, or prevent them from obtaining information. The Secretary for War had written out to obtain accurate

information on the subject. Mr. PEEL said that with regard to the second question, he had to say that Lord Raglan had ordered Dr. Lawson in the beginning of January last to Scutari, where he held a subordinate office under Dr. Cumming, the head of the hospital there. There was no intention on the part of the Government to place Dr. Lawson at the head of any hospital.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

On Monday, Mr. EWART asked whether there can be laid before the House any statement of the measures now adopted for further promoting the education and professional competency of officers in the army; also of any measures adopted for giving useful and practical instruction to non-commissioned officers and privates.

Mr. PEEL said that the system of schools for the army and the examination of officers were still in the same condition; but a larger measure was in contemplation.

In the House of Commons, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. RICH moved a resolution, that it is expedient that measures be taken for promoting the efficiency of our military academies. He insisted upon the necessity of a reform in the education of officers in the army, to which end incentives, he said, were wanting, owing to the manner in which promotion was obtained in the army, by means of interest at the Horse Guards, and he adduced instances in which appointments to the staff had been made without reference to qualification or length of service. A large proportion of the persons who received commissions were, he argued, utterly destitute of professional education. The remedy was to require all candidates for commissions in the army to undergo examinations as in the navy, and to work out the institutions for preparing officers for regimental and staff appointments in the spirit in which they were originally established.

Mr. F. PEEL said there could not be two opinions as to the general value of education to military officers. The more the facilities for learning their profession were multiplied, the more their minds would be disciplined, their understandings cultivated, and their resources increased. But he would not have the education of too high a character, since by adopting a high standard the services of many valuable officers would be lost. He admitted that the institutions for military education in this country were scanty, and that it was a defect in the present system that officers appointed to the staff were often acquainted with only regimental duties. The Government, he said, was sensible of the importance of the question, and were desirous of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.

After some brief remarks by Colonel DUNNE, Mr. STANLEY, Mr. OTWAY, Mr. BELLW, and Mr. J. PHILLIMORE,

Lord PALMERSTON observed that great advantage would arise if care was taken that in every step of promotion an officer kept up his attainments. The qualities which constituted a good general were inborn; a great many more men were fit for good statesmen than for good commanders. At the same time it was important that officers should maintain a progress; and, if examinations were tests of military knowledge, he thought they should take place, not only upon an officer's entrance into the service, but that he should know that unless he kept his mind going he would not gain a step in promotion.

Mr. RICH then withdrew his motion.

THE ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

In Committee of Supply, on Monday, Mr. MOWSELL brought forward the Ordnance Estimates. Premising that these estimates were large beyond precedent, he proceeded to explain the several votes, stating that the vote for the Ordnance-office was withdrawn. On the vote of 54,375l. for boots and shoes, he said that, notwithstanding it was complained that the boots and shoes for the Crimea were too small, the Government, in sending them out, had taken the precaution to select only the two larger sizes. He attributed the fact of their being too small to the circumstance that the men wore more than one pair of stockings, for certainly the boots supplied to the soldiers in the Crimea were considerably larger than those worn by the men at home. Another vote was 25,000l. for a factory to manufacture Lancaster shells, and a third, 40,000l. for a manufactory for small arms at Enfield, in addition to 15,000l. voted last year. The sum required for barrack supplies amounted to 355,450l., including supplies for the camp at Aldershot, 36,000l. for foreign troops, 40,000l. for the depot about to be formed at Malta. Another largely increased estimate was that of 800,000l. for small arms, being 543,600l. beyond that of last year, and there was 50,000l. for the equipment of the Foreign Legion, and 250,000l. for permanent barrack accommodation at Aldershot. The honourable gentleman concluded by moving that 1,406,883l. be granted to Her Majesty to defray the charge for commissariat and barrack supplies, &c.

Several honourable members then commenced a damaging criticism against various arrangements, which was opened by Colonel DUNNE. Mr. MUNTZ then spoke chiefly upon the contract for arms. All delays that occurred were charged upon the Board of Ordnance and the unbusiness-like mode of operation. If the Government knew nothing of the ordinary rules of business—and it was evident that they did know nothing of them—it was their duty to obtain the assistance of some one who did, and not to have resort to a set of dreamy mechanics, who wanted a job. With regard to the casting of shells, the whole affair was the grossest job ever perpetrated. Sir J. PAXTON took up the same tale. He complained that nothing had been done respecting the encampment at Aldershot before Jan. 22, and that then six weeks only were allowed to erect tents for 20,000 men—an

impossibility. Everything was done in haste, and consequently at an extravagant cost. He had no doubt, if plans and estimates had been obtained by tender last year for erecting these barracks, that not only would there have been a considerable saving of money, but that the barracks would by this time have been ready for the occupation of the soldiers. He objected to the small arms manufactory: he thought it would be very impolitic on the part of the Government to have large establishments for the manufacture of materials which were needed in time of war, but which would not be required in a time of peace.

Lord SALISBURY complained that they were called upon to vote 40,000l. in the dark for the establishment of a manufactory of small arms at Enfield, but they were told that the arrangements of the existing Board of Ordnance had been so unsatisfactory that they were not to manage these matters for the future. For his own part, he believed they would obtain the weapons much more rapidly by dealing with the trade in a fair manner.

Mr. LAYARD remarked that these exposures of Government departments appeared to come regularly once a week, but yet they never heard of any punishment being awarded to the offenders. (Hear, hear.) There was one question with regard to fuses upon which he should like to have some explanation. It was a notorious fact to which he could himself bear witness, that the fuses used at the siege of Sebastopol were so disgracefully bad that out of ten shells thrown, he believed not more than three or four burst at all, in consequence of some gross neglect in the construction of the fuses. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know whether this fact had been reported to the Government, whether any investigation had been instituted, and whether the manufacturer of the fuses had been dismissed. It was useless to go on day after day exposing these things, if the persons who had them under their charge were promoted instead of punished for their mismanagement. (Hear, hear.) There was another question he wished to put to the honourable gentleman. He saw in these estimates a sum of 50,000l. for accoutrements and knapsacks for the foreign legion. Now, he should like to know where the foreign legion was. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.)

After some statements from Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. MOWSELL said that the new factory at Enfield would not interfere with the gun trade. Government would take all the small arms the Birmingham manufacturers could make.

Lord PALMERSTON really trusted that the House would rise superior to these miserable quibbles, and not allow the country to be made the victim of local interests, and the influence of particular places or particular branches of trade. (Cheers.) They wanted to make use of all their resources for a supply of arms—they wanted all that Birmingham could afford, and they had been obliged to have recourse to Liège and to America for an additional supply.

After some further discussion, Mr. MUNTZ's amendment to reduce the vote by 15,000l. was rejected by 170 to 34.

The following votes were subsequently passed, after a good deal of discussion and complaint: 22,346 men, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, composing the several Ordnance Military Corps, having been proposed; 1,117,833l. for the pay, allowances, and contingencies of the above forces; 1,406,883l. for commissariat and barrack supplies, great-coats, and clothing for the militia; and 303,149l. for establishments at home and abroad.

On the vote of 2,792,348l. for Ordnance stores for the land and sea service, Mr. MUNTZ moved, as an amendment, that the vote be reduced by 40,000l., being the item for the small-arm factory at Enfield. The amendment was rejected by 110 to 34. The vote was then agreed to, and the House resumed. The report on the Army Estimates was brought up and agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, some conversation took place on the subject of Roman Catholic processions in Ireland. It appears, that the present law officers of the Crown have, on being consulted, taken a jesuitical distinction between ecclesiastics in orders, and those who belong to no order, and have advised the Government, that the law forbidding the wearing of the habiliments of ecclesiastical orders in the public streets applies to the former only. Lord ST. LEONARDS gave his opinion, that the act admits of no such palpable evasion.

A committee, which has been sitting on the Barnstaple election, on Friday night reported to the House, that Mr. Richard Guinness was duly elected, and that Mr. John Laurie was not duly elected.

During the past week new writs have been ordered for Ludlow, in the place of Mr. Benbow, deceased; for Stroud, in the place of Mr. Horsman, who has accepted the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; for Athlone, in the place of Mr. Keogh, who has accepted the office of Attorney-General for Ireland; for Ennis, in the place of Mr. John David Fitzgerald, who has accepted the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland; and for Barnstaple, in the room of John Laurie, Esq., declared to be void.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Henry Berkeley, said it was his intention to renew the act passed last session against bribery and undue influence. As to the ballot being an open question among the members of the Government, there was no intention to change the arrangements formerly existing on that subject.

Mr. WILSON, in answer to Mr. Cowan, on Thursday, said he hoped the Newspaper Stamp Bill would pass in sufficient time to allow it to take effect by the 31st March, next quarter-day. The second reading of the bill was to have come on on Monday, but in consequence of the length of the discussion on the Ordnance Estimates, it was postponed till Friday next.

Sir G. GREY, in answer to Lord R. CECIL, stated, that the second reading of the Bill on Education had been postponed, at the desire of Lord John Russell, till after Easter. In answer to Mr. ADDERLEY, Sir J. PAKINGTON said that he should move for leave to bring in a bill of which he had given notice, for the better promotion of education, on Friday the 16th instant, trusting that the noble lord at the head of the Government, considering the number of times his motion had been postponed, would give him precedence on that day. Lord PALMERSTON said he would give precedence to the right honourable gentleman.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord MONTAGUE moved for some correspondence touching the examination of candidates for the office of Assistant-Surgeon in the East India Company's Service. The noble lord accompanied his motion by many comments upon the difficulties which had been thrown in the way of the natives of India when seeking for appointments under the auspices of the East India directors. Lord ALBANY detailed the measures that had been adopted to remove the disabilities under which the Indian natives had heretofore laboured in this respect. After some further remarks from the Earl of ALBANY and Earl GRANVILLE, the returns were agreed to.

DIVISION.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

The following is the minority of 114 that supported the motion of Lord GODERICH, on Thursday evening last, on the subject of promotion in the army.

AYES.

Acton, J.	Forster, C.	Mowatt, E.
Anderson, Sir J.	Forster, J.	Murrough, J. P.
Bail, E.	Fox, W. J.	Norrey, Sir D. J.
Bell, J.	Gardner, G.	North, F.
Barnes, T.	Goodman, Sir G.	O'Brien, P.
Bass, M. T.	Gower, Hon. F. L.	O'Connell, D.
Biggs, W.	Grenfell, C. W.	Oway, A. J.
Bland, L. H.	Greene, J.	Parker, R. T.
Bouverie, Hon. E. P.	Greenall, G.	Paxton, Sir J.
Brewer, G.	Gwyn, H.	Pechell, Sir G. B.
Brumley-Moore, J.	Hadfield, G.	Pellatt, A.
Bright, J.	Hastier, Sir J.	Perry, Sir T. E.
Brookhurst, J.	Hastie, Alex.	Philimore, R. J.
Brookman, E. D.	Hastie, Archibald.	Pigott, F.
Brown, W.	Haywood, J.	Pilkington, J.
Campbell, Sir A. I.	Heyworth, L.	Reed, J. H.
Challis, Mr. Ald.	Howard, Hon. C. W. G.	Reed, J. L.
Cobbett, J. M.	Hutchins, E. J.	Reed, O.
Cobden, R.	Ingham, R.	Reed, J. A.
Cogan, W. H. F.	Jackson, W.	Russell, F. C. H.
Cowan, C.	Keating, R.	Scholefield, W.
Cranford, E. M. J.	Kennedy, T.	Seabell, Captain.
Crook, J.	King, Hon. P. J. L.	Shelley, Sir J. V.
Crossley, F.	Kinnaird, Hon. A. F.	Smith, J. B.
Currie, R.	Lalng, S.	Stanley, Hon. W. O.
Deane, J. D.	Langton, H. G.	Strickland, Sir G.
De Vere, S. E.	Laslett, W.	Strutt, Right Hon. E.
Dillwyn, L. L.	Lee, W.	Sullivan, M.
Dixon, E.	Lindsay, W. S.	Thompson, G.
Duke, Sir J.	Mackie, J.	Vivian, H. H.
Duncan, G.	McGregor, J.	Walmley, Sir J.
Duncombe, T.	Maguire, J. F.	Warner, E.
Dunlop, A. M.	Mangles, R. D.	Wickham, H. W.
Ebrington, Viscount	Marshall, W.	Wilkinson, W. A.
Ellice, E.	Mell, E.	Williams, W.
Ewart, W.	Milligan, R.	Wise, A.
Fagyu, W.	Milnes, R. M.	
Fenwick, H.	Morris, D.	
Ferguson, J.	Mostyn, Hon. T. E. M. L.	

The following are the names of peers, sons, and relatives, who opposed the motion: Lord Castlereagh, Lord B. Cecil, Lord Chelms, Lord H. Cholmondeley, Lord Dalrymple, Lord Emlyn, Lord Elmsley, Lord Euston, Lord F. Grosvenor, Lord A. Harvey, Lord Hotham, Lord A. Lennox, Lord H. Lennox, Lord Lovaine, Lord Mansfield, Lord Mont, Lord Palmerston, Lord W. Paulet, Lord Seymour, Lord Shelburne, Lord Stafford, Lord Stanley, Lord Mulgrave, Hon. C. A. Court, Hon. F. Baring, Hon. H. Brand, Hon. G. Cavendish, Hon. W. Cowper, Hon. G. Duncombe, Hon. J. E. Elliott, Hon. M. Fitzroy, Hon. Col. Forester, Hon. C. Harcourt, Hon. S. Herbert, Hon. W. Knox, Hon. G. Liddell, Hon. Col. Pennant, Hon. W. Portman, Hon. C. P. Villiers, Sir F. Baring, Bart., Sir George Grey, Bart., Sir J. Graham, Bart., Mr. H. B. Baring, Sir E. Deering, Bart., Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., Sir J. Walsh, Bart.

According to the registry kept by the National Parliamentary Reform Association, the minority represent a population of 5,260,594; while the majority of 116 represent only 5,296,329. Of members connected with the peerage, 89 voted against, and 19 for the motion, while of those connected with the army, there were 91 against, and only 4 for it.

INQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in pursuance of Mr. Roebuck's motion, sat for the first time—as an open court—on Monday, in Room No. 17; Mr. Roebuck in the chair.

The first witness examined was Mr. G. Dundas, M.P., who repeated more at large the statement he recently made in the House. He was at Balaklava from the 17th to the 29th of December. At the same time that many horses were dying or dead, chiefly from want of food, there were lying at the harbour, only a mile distant, some fifteen or twenty tons of bran; and the only quay was built of trusses of hay. The men's clothes were in an extremely tattered state; and they were almost shoeless. The road was nearly knee deep in mud. He saw a sailor compelled to get out of his long boots. Notwithstanding the great want of fuel in the camp, on the beach were thousands of tons of wood, fragments of the wrecked ships, broken as small as if they had passed through a mill. The underwriters could not possibly have made any claim for it had it been used, the wrecks of all the ships were too much mixed up together. There was no guard over it, nor was he aware that any one had been punished for taking wood from the beach. If any such order had been issued, he thought it would have been a very absurd one. A great mistake was committed in allowing the troops to damage the houses so much when they entered Balaklava. Many buildings at an earlier period might have been turned to a useful purpose, but now they had been so pulled to pieces they were not weather-tight; the roofs were torn down. A large building left unfinished by the Russians, with a little ingenuity would have formed a very excellent magazine. Some of the houses might have been full of stores for anything he knew to the contrary. While he was at

Balaklava the deaths were 700 a week, or a daily average of 100; though this was, perhaps, a little above the average. The principal diseases were diarrhoea, dysentery, and, latterly, gelatio. He found repeated evidence of short rations having been issued; fresh beef was very rarely given. The wounded were brought down to Balaklava by the French ambulance mules; 600 were thus brought down in one day, three to each mule; the animals were in very good condition. He had been told there was a want of medicines, particularly of opium. The sick at the camp were merely rolled up in their blankets; they had neither stretchers nor mattresses. He went into many of the officers' tents; they had much less to suffer than the men; they had the means of supplying themselves with requisites at Balaklava. Some of the officers had two horses, others one; the officers who had horses did not lose them, while those of the cavalry died off for want of proper care. There was clothing on board the ships in the harbour at the time the soldiers were in want of it. He did not know what quantity there was of it. The men could not get it because the means of transport had broken down. He had seen men taking clothing up to the camp on their shoulders. [Could not the men have been sent down to Balaklava, changed their clothing there, and walked up with it on their backs?]—He had often expressed surprise that this was not done. He described the many forms required by the system of "checks and counter checks" as a great reason why the cavalry horses, even if taken to Balaklava, could not get a bellyful of hay.

General Sir De Lacy Evans was then examined. He joined the army of the Crimea in April, 1854, at Scutari; thence they went to Varna. During the voyage the comforts of the men were fairly provided for. It was a very short voyage. They encamped immediately outside Varna. The troops were not sickly before they went there, nor did they become so till sometime afterwards. He endeavoured to find a healthy place for his division. The difficulty was to combine a healthy site with a sufficient supply of water. His division consisted of six regiments of 1,000 men each, with artillery, but no cavalry—in all, about 6,200 men. In this number, while at Varna, there were sixty deaths. They arrived at Eupatoria on the 12th or 13th September, but they did not disembark the same day. The landing was very well executed. As to the knapsacks of the men, the officers were allowed to decide whether they should be taken or not, and a great part of them were left on board the ships. They all landed without tents. The battle of the Alma was fought on the 20th. Between the 18th and the 20th they were without tents or shelter of any kind, and remained so till about the 29th or 30th of that month. They got their tents when they arrived before Sebastopol. After taking up that position the nights were very cold. He believed that the work of 1,000 men for ten days would have secured a road from Balaklava. Why that labour was not employed, was a question beyond his power to answer; but all the men who could be spared, and more than ought to have been spared, were set to work in the trenches. The troops suffered severely from the want of fuel. The brushwood was useful when it did not rain. No firewood was served to the troops. They heard a good deal of some charcoal being served out, but he did not know that they got any. They always heard more of it than they saw. When he left the clothing of the men was getting very bad. The commissariat officers sent to him were very incompetent. They might have made very good clerks in the Treasury, but they did not understand the service. One of them nearly lost his senses from the difficulties he found himself in. After many conflicts with the Commissary-General and others he did get a competent deputy commissary attached to his division, and he was able to provide the men with food. The rations were generally provided, but sometimes the rum was deficient. Even up to the 2nd February, he had heard that by the exertions of a competent man the division had seldom been without rations. There was much sickness among the troops; they lost more by disease than battle; his division, however, had not lost a fourth so many as some others. The main cause of the evil was overworking the men. The wooden huts were not thought of till after the weather became very severe. But, much as they had suffered from sickness and bad supplies, he thought the principal cause of the losses was the overwork in the trenches. He condemned the rigid adherence to official forms for the issue of forage. The horses of his own staff were kept without food almost a whole day because somebody was not on the proper spot to sign some document in an official manner.

In answer to questions by Mr. Layard, the general added: The interpreters sent him were of no use whatever. He knew that in the mercantile houses of Constantinople there were many young men who could speak Turkish fluently. As to the preparation for the reception of the wounded at Constantinople, it would have been very easy to run up a wooden building for a hospital. He was aware that in the bazaars of Constantinople there were immense supplies of clothing and bedding. He spoke vaguely, but he believed there were nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants in Constantinople. He did not think that Varna was especially unhealthy. Wherever you collected large masses of men in hot weather, there would be danger of disease. Marshy ground, near a lake, in those circumstances, would be unhealthy; and on such ground the Guards were encamped at Varna. He selected an elevated spot, with a dry soil; and other divisions lost four times as many as his. At Varna, they had fresh meat four days in the week. He doubted if the rations of pork contributed to the sickness; but afterwards in the Crimea, when they could not get fresh meat, it certainly did so. In the means of transporting the army from Varna we were much stronger than our Allies. He was surprised how

the French got on as they did in their little vessels, ships of 150 tons burden. The French officers on landing had their tents, while ours had not, except those of the highest rank. That he had a tent himself the night he landed at Eupatoria he owed to the zeal of his staff. They left 5,000 horses at Varna, chiefly belonging to the officers, and after landing in the Crimea they had not enough. They had some of the new ambulance carts with them when they landed; he thought them too heavy, and otherwise not well adapted to their purpose. The ambulance corps sent out with them was most unsatisfactory; it was an injudicious attempt at economy. It consisted of worn out men, many of them much given to excess in their libations.

The committee rose at a quarter to four o'clock. The examination of General Evans was to be resumed next day.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.

The re-election of Lord John Russell has not taken place without some indication of the opinions of the electors of the City of London, although the nomination of Sir Charles Napier, or any other opponent, was abandoned. On Thursday the Liberal Registration Association held a meeting; Mr. H. J. Prescott filled the chair, and there was a large attendance of influential persons. There was much difference of sentiment. Mr. R. W. Crawford moved a resolution simply expressing confidence in Lord Palmerston, and pledging the meeting to support Lord John Russell. Mr. Bateman thought something should be said about the disastrous conduct of the war; and he moved the addition of words emphatically expressing extreme discontent, and declaring that his constituents would exact from Lord John that the war should be carried on "with an attention and spirit different in every respect from the terrible mismanagement of the past." Mr. Ayrton and Mr. John Dillon deprecated any distasteful. Mr. P. A. Taylor moved an amendment, expressing the most strenuous disapprobation of the conduct of Lord John in remaining in the Cabinet weeks after he was thoroughly acquainted with the infamous maladministration of the war; disapproving also of the four points, and of Lord John's mission to Vienna. Mr. S. Morley said, nothing could be smaller or meaner than the way in which Lord John had "sneaked out of the Government." Mr. W. Hawes, Mr. Bennoch, Mr. Wilkinson, M.P., and Baron Rothschild, M.P., all spoke in favour of some expression of opinion on the war. The two amendments proposed were then negatived. But still there was discontent; and at length, on the motion of Mr. Morley, the following words were added to the original resolution:—

In so doing, it expresses the hope that his Lordship's return to office may be regarded as a guarantee that such arrangements will be made as will effectually prevent a recurrence of the lamentable disasters which have disgraced the late campaign; and, further, this meeting considers it to be its duty not to allow the re-election of Lord John Russell to pass without declaring its continued interest in that civil and religious progress which in times past has secured to him the support of the citizens of London.

The election took place on Saturday at the Guildhall. There were few outward signs of interest in the event, although large placards were profusely posted throughout the city, soliciting the support of the electors in favour of Mr. George Anton, who, however, appeared to be regarded merely as a "paper candidate" and not a *bond fide* aspirant for senatorial dignities. The hall was opened shortly before twelve, and was soon occupied by a large number of persons, although it was by no means crowded. Upon the platform or hustings were Mr. Plinn, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. T. Hankey, M.P., Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., Mr. S. Gregson, M.P., Alderman Rose, and Messrs. Rowe, Q.C., Travers, Bennoch, Walter, Morley, W. Hawes, J. W. Hall, A. S. Ayrton, &c. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff MUGGERIDGE having opened the proceedings.

Mr. H. J. PRESCOTT presented himself to propose the re-election of Lord J. Russell, which he did in a somewhat lengthened address. He called upon the citizens of London to manifest their disposition to support Lord Palmerston's Government by returning to Parliament Lord J. Russell, one of the members of that Government. (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr. J. DILLON seconded the nomination. To re-elect Lord J. Russell at the present moment by the unanimous approval of the citizens of London—"hear, hear," and hisses)—might influence the fate of the war—it might influence the hope of peace; it might determine the future condition of this and every country in the world. Lord J. Russell had been misunderstood and misrepresented, and his acceptance of office at the present time was a fair instance of his patriotism. ("Hear," and laughter.) He (Mr. Dillon) knew many imputed base motives to the noble lord, but, without pretending to penetrate the secrets of the human heart, he was convinced that the citizens of London would not do justice to themselves nor to the country—they would not assist the efforts of our army abroad—would not do justice to the negotiations about to take place in Germany—if they did not unanimously return the noble lord as their representative. (Cheers and "Hear, hear.")

Mr. J. STONOR had not come there to praise Lord John Russell, but to bury him. ["Hear the undertaker."] He agreed with the mover and seconder of the noble lord, that the present was an event of great importance. The eyes of Protestant England were upon them, and would the citizens of London allow a Puseyite conspiracy to enslave England? ("Oh, oh!") Why, Lord John Russell had at one time been in the habit of attending Mr. Bennett's church in Pimlico. ("Oh!" and laughter.) With regard to the war, a noble army had been sent to the Crimea to be murdered. ("Off, off.") The present Government

was, in fact, identical with the last, and no one could deny that that was a tyrannical Government. He called upon the citizens of London to put an end to the existing system of political shuffling, and to elect Sir Charles Napier as their representative. ("Oh, oh!")

The nomination not being seconded, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff MUGGERIDGE, amid loud cheers, declared Lord John Russell to be duly elected.

Mr. S. MORLEY then came forward to propose the following resolution:—

That at a period like the present, when, by gross mismanagement on the part of the executive Government, the high position of this country in the scale of nations has been in danger of being compromised, the citizens of London in Common Hall, having elected as their representative in Parliament the noble lord who has accepted office as one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, desire to place upon record the fact that they have discharged this duty in the earnest hope and trust that the Government of which the noble lord is so important a member will immediately and firmly grapple with and effectually remove the causes of that disastrous mismanagement which has been displayed in the conduct of the present war, and which, whether it has arisen from adherence to routine in the departments, from the incapacity of the men presiding over and employed in them, or from the overwhelming influence of political patronage, must, if left unremedied, involve the honour, the safety, and the free institutions of this country in extreme peril.

Nothing, he said, but an imperative sense of duty would have induced him to come forward on that occasion, but he felt that at a period like the present it was most desirable that the citizens of London should express their opinion on the subject, and the resolution which he had the honour of submitting was so framed that he thought it would insure unanimous acceptance. He knew that commercial men of high standing had offered advice to the Government, which, if it had been attended to, would have saved millions of the public money, and, what was more precious, thousands of invaluable lives; but that advice had been neglected. Unless the country spoke out, justice would not be done, and the present system of placing men in public positions would not be changed. At present the question asked before placing a man in a public position was not—Is he a man of merit? but, What are his connexions? It was his desire not to create indignation in the public mind, but to control the indignation which had been aroused before it grew beyond control, and it was with that view that he begged to submit his resolution to the citizens of London.

Mr. J. J. TRAVERS seconded the resolution, and observed that the events of the last few months had proved that the people of England must demand a thorough reorganisation of our military and civil services. The necessity for that change was acknowledged by our military and civil services. The necessity for that change was acknowledged by every thinking man, but the *vis inertia* of the Government required the loud expression of public opinion to enforce it.

Mr. BENNOCK supported the resolution, and expressed his surprise that the citizens of London had not been called together long ago to express their opinions upon the subject now before them, and the conduct and management—or, rather, the mismanagement—of the war. (Hear, hear.) This was probably the most important crisis of England's history, and yet the citizens of London had remained quiescent.—The resolution was then submitted to the meeting, and was adopted unanimously.

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR proposed a resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting no treaty with Russia will be satisfactory that does not enforce some material territorial clause.

He had no faith in a treaty of peace grounded upon the principle enunciated by Lord J. Russell, who declared he did not desire to take away one inch of territory from Russia. Therefore the only guarantee for the future peace of the world was to be a parchment treaty, an obligation which Russia had always been skilful enough to evade or daring enough to destroy whenever it suited her convenience. If the British nation had been truly consulted upon this war, our allies would have been the great though crushed peoples of Italy, Hungary, and Poland.

The Sheriffs, deeming the objects of the meeting terminated with the election, declined to put Mr. Taylor's resolution to the meeting. That gentleman thereupon put it himself, and received the assent of a large number of those remaining. Mr. R. W. CRAWFORD proposed and Mr. W. HENDERSON seconded a vote of thanks to the Sheriffs, which was agreed to, and this terminated the proceedings.

HALIKAK.

Sir Charles Wood, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, was re-elected on Saturday without opposition. There had indeed been some talk, when the intelligence first arrived that the vacancy had arisen, of Major Edwards, who figured as a candidate at previous elections for the borough, being again started to contest the seat with Sir Charles, but subsequently the friends of the gallant major met and resolved that it was inexpedient for him, in the present critical aspect of affairs, to press his claims on the suffrages of the constituency; and all idea of offering any opposition to the right hon. baronet's return was therefore abandoned. The right hon. gentleman was proposed by Mr. J. Crossley, and seconded by Mr. J. Baldwin.

Sir CHARLES WOOD, in his address, briefly narrated the circumstances which had led to his acceptance of the post of First Lord of the Admiralty. "Gentlemen, if I had only consulted my own wishes and inclinations, I should have declined that offer. I had filled for the last two years no unimportant office in the Government, and had been charged with the administration of an immense empire, comprising nearly 150,000,000 of people. I had carried through a great measure for the reform of the government of that empire. I had advanced many projects for the improvement of its internal administration, for the education of its people, for the development of its trade, for the extension of

its public works, and the construction of its railroads; and you may easily suppose that I was naturally anxious to watch over the operation of those measures which, though framed at home, must, nevertheless, depend in a great degree for their success upon the mode in which they are executed in the country to which they are applied. I had a natural desire, therefore, to protect, as I may say, the welfare of my own children. At the same time, however, I felt bound to sacrifice my own personal predilections, if they stood in the way of the discharge of a public duty. Lord Palmerston and my colleagues thought it was desirable that I should take charge of another department—one most important at all times, but, above all, in time of war, more important than any other—namely, that which is intrusted with the administration of the naval affairs and the direction of the naval resources of this country. With the business and duties of that department I was not wholly unacquainted, for I had for some four or five years occupied the post of Secretary to the Admiralty; and I felt, under such circumstances, that I should not be justified in consulting my own wishes, my own ease, or my own inclinations, by remaining in the office which I held and refusing to accept one in which my colleagues thought my services might be more useful." Sir Charles expressed his grateful acknowledgments at being re-elected without opposition, and stated that he should not swerve from that course which had hitherto secured the confidence of the electors. With respect to the army in the Crimea, he stated that all the latest accounts concurred in the assurance that the worst was now over, and that a great improvement had taken place.

SWANSEA.

The election of a member for the borough of Swansea, Neath, &c., in the room of Mr. J. H. Vivian, deceased, took place at the Guildhall, Swansea, on Tuesday. Mr. S. Benson proposed, and Mr. S. Gardner seconded, the nomination of Mr. Lewis Llewellyn Dillwyn. There being no opposition, the mayor, Mr. J. T. Jenkin, declared that gentleman to be duly elected. Mr. Dillwyn, in returning thanks to the electors, told them that he had begun life as a moderate Whig, and, although in his youth he had entertained rather extreme views, he was a Liberal still. He was an advocate for free trade and for the removal of religious disabilities. As to the repeal of the corn laws, he thought the House of Commons had resisted that change long after the people had become convinced of its necessity. He was also in favour of a more popular system of representation. Mr. Dillwyn, in conclusion, referred to the war, and said he would support such measures as were calculated to bring it to a speedy termination, consistently with the maintenance of the position which this country occupied. He believed that the war would be productive of great reforms in the administration of the army, and he should give the greatest consideration to that important question. Three cheers were given for the newly-elected member.

At a town's meeting, held in the previous week, Mr. Dillwyn was adopted as a candidate with only three or four dissentients. On this occasion he was supported by some of the leading Liberals, such as Mr. W. H. Michael and Mr. Benson, and by several Dissenting ministers. On that occasion Mr. Dillwyn said he was an advocate for the abolition of all disabilities on account of religion. In answer to the question put by Mr. Rutter, he begged to state that he was an advocate for the total abolition of church rates. He was not desirous of seeing any sect to which he (Mr. Dillwyn) might belong, receive compulsory support from persons entertaining different religious views. (Hear, hear.) He believed that this tax had created a vast amount of ill-feeling in communities; and, with the same feeling he strongly advocated the removal of the Jewish Disabilities. (Hear.) He was an advocate for the ballot, on the principle that, if the legislature conferred upon the elector a right to vote, that privilege ought not to be a mere sham; he ought to have the power of freely exercising it. (Hear, hear.)

NORTHAMPTON.

The Northampton election took place on Monday. There had been some talk of the nomination of Capt. Napier Sturt, nephew of Lord Cardigan, against Mr. V. Smith, but no action seems to have been taken. There was no Conservative in the field, so that the opposition that was threatened lay between Mr. V. Smith, the Whig, and the advanced Liberal, Mr. Lockhart. The candidates having been duly proposed, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith came forward, and was received with a perfect storm of hisses and groans. On essaying to speak, the yelling was redoubled, and it was only after Mr. Lockhart had besought his adherents to give the right honourable gentleman a quiet hearing that he was permitted to proceed. He said the experience of the past few weeks had informed them that the difficulties in the way of the formation of an administration had become almost insuperable. He then described the steps taken for the formation of the present Government. He said he should not have been asked to take office, if Lord Palmerston could have got anybody else. He made no secret of saying that he was the last man asked. Referring to his vote on Mr. Roebuck's motion, the right honourable gentleman said he had opposed the appointment of a committee, although strongly in favour of inquiry, because he was satisfied that a committee of the House of Commons was not the best agency for accomplishing the object. Mr. Lockhart then addressed the electors at some length. On a show of hands being taken, the Mayor, amid a tumult of applause, declared it to be in favour of Mr. Lockhart. Mr. Barwell demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. V. Smith; and a vote of thanks having been given to the Mayor, the proceedings were thought to have terminated, when Mr.

Gurney, the proposer of Mr. Lockhart, withdrew that gentleman, not being prepared, as he stated, to go to the poll with a prospect of success. The Mayor then declared the Right Hon. R. V. Smith duly elected. The electors were subsequently addressed from the balcony of the Peacock Hotel by Mr. V. Smith and Mr. Raikes Currie, the latter gentleman labouring hard to reverse the unfavourable impression that had been created in the minds of Mr. Smith's supporters, by his refusal to support Mr. Roebuck's motion for inquiry.

FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

The Stroud election was to take place yesterday. There was no doubt of Mr. Horsman's unopposed re-election. In his address he expresses a hope "that neither by the course which I have pursued as an independent member of Parliament, nor by the step by which I have now entered into the service of the crown, shall I be found to have forfeited that confidence which you were pleased so generously to bestow."

There is likely to be a contest at Dudley. Mr. Matthews has declined to come forward as a candidate in the liberal interest, but the independent portion of the constituency, resolved not to submit to Lord Ward's dictation, have invited Mr. Alderman Baldwin, of Birmingham, to come forward, and he has consented. At the last election Mr. Baldwin, on a similar requisition being presented to him, contested the borough with Mr. Benson.

There is likely to be a keen contest for the representation of the Montrose Burghs: Sir John Ogilvie, a Forfarshire landholder; Mr. Edward Baxter, a manufacturer, Dundee; and Mr. J. S. Trelawny, being the candidates in the field. Mr. Trelawny is thought to have no chance of succeeding, but Sir J. Ogilvie and Mr. Baxter have each large parties in their favour. All the candidates belong to the liberal interest, Mr. Baxter, as a financier and freetrader, coming nearest to the late representative of the burgh, Mr. Joseph Hume. Mr. Baxter, in his address, says:—

My political sentiments are nearly identical with those of the late Mr. Hume. I advocate an extension of the suffrage, a gradual reform in the constitution of the House of Commons, vote by ballot, and the shortening of the duration of Parliament. While, as a conscientious Dissenter, I am opposed to national grants of money for religious purposes, I more particularly object to that given for the endowment of Maynooth, and shall on every opportunity vote for its repeal. The question of public education is a most important one. I am wedded on this point to no special theory or developed plan. Perhaps the best thing we could do in Scotland would be to liberalise the system which has done so much for the greatness of our native land. But these, and all other important changes, to be beneficial, should, in my opinion, only be made in times of tranquillity. All our energy as Britons ought at present to be directed towards the removal of those abuses in our military system and our executive Government, which the recent campaign in the Crimea has rendered so apparent, and towards the prosecution of a just, chivalrous, and necessary war.

The Forfarshire Election is appointed to take place on Saturday, March 10, when no opposition is anticipated to the re-election of Viscount Duncan, now the Scotch Lord of the Treasury.

For the county of Cavan, the Hon. C. Butler and the Hon. H. Annesley, the two Derbyite candidates, have withdrawn, and a Mr. Burrowes, of Stradone House, has been substituted for them in the same interest. Mr. H. Gratian, Mr. Hughes (formerly Solicitor-General for Ireland), and Mr. Alderman Reynolds, are candidates in the Liberal interest.

MR. LAYARD AT AYLESBURY.

A crowded meeting of the electors of Aylesbury assembled, on Wednesday afternoon, in their Town-hall, at the invitation of Mr. Layard, to receive from him an explanation of his views upon the state of public affairs. Mr. Acton Tindal, the town-clerk, was voted to the chair.

Mr. Layard was very warmly received by his constituents. After some expressions of gratitude for the confidence which they had reposed in him, he entered into an explanation of an affair—which he has since rendered even more simple in the course of Parliamentary debate—clearing himself from any imputation of dishonourable dealing towards Admiral Dundas; and then proceeded to a matter of far greater interest, viz., his relations with the late and present Governments:—

You have heard that the Government have offered an office to me which I have declined to accept, and that I am still unconnected with the Government. Sometime before I became representative for Aylesbury I had returned from the East. I was a member of the diplomatic profession, and Lord Granville offered me the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I accepted that office, and served for a short time under Lord Granville in the Foreign-office. The Government of which Lord Granville was a member—Lord J. Russell's Government—was of short duration, and they went out about three weeks after I had been in the Foreign-office. Of course, it was my duty to go out with the Government. Lord Derby, however, who succeeded, behaved to me in the most handsome and honourable manner. He made me an offer that I should remain in the Foreign-office until his son returned from India, and he said he would then either give me a position in public life equal to that which I then held, or, if not, that he would give me a diplomatic mission upon the continent. That was a very handsome offer on the part of Lord Derby—(Hear)—which I might have accepted without compromising my political character. I could not, perhaps, have joined Lord Derby's Government, but I might have taken a diplomatic mission abroad, and served his Government for a time under the circumstances I have explained. (Hear.) All my political friends thought I ought to have accepted that office. Lord J. Russell alone expressed a contrary opinion. When I knew that I did not hesitate for a moment, and I rejected the offer of Lord Derby. I felt that I could not join his Government, since upon many points I differed from him in opinion.

but I might fairly have accepted his offer, since, as a diplomatic man, such a diplomatic mission was almost the height of my ambition. (Hear, hear.) When, however, Lord J. Russell gave this opinion, I did not hesitate to retire at once, and to throw myself, as I may say, being then without a profession, upon the world. Lord Derby's Government only lasted for a short time, and Lord Aberdeen succeeded him. Lord J. Russell then said that, having contested this borough and given up office when his Ministry went out, I was entitled to a position in the Government then formed, and the Under-Secretaryship of the Board of Control was offered me. That was generally understood in London to be the office given to me. But a day or two afterwards Lord J. Russell sent for me and said, that a gentleman was unprovided for whose abilities and long public services gave him claims on the Government, and he threw himself upon me to withdraw my claims and to resign my office in favour of that gentleman. I felt that if any man had greater claims than myself, it was my duty to the Government and to the public to give up any small claims that I might have, and accordingly Sir Thomas Redington was appointed Under-Secretary to the Board of Control. (Hear.) Lord J. Russell then offered me a consulship in Egypt, which I declined on several grounds, but chiefly that after a contested election it would have been unfair to leave my constituents to fight another battle in the election. (Cheers.) After that offer was made the great question that is now agitating the whole world arose in the East, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was sent to Constantinople as Ambassador. He was anxious that I should accompany him, knowing that I was acquainted with the affairs of the East. This I did at great personal inconvenience, and you know enough of the circumstances of the case to allow me to absent myself for a short period from Parliament. I went out almost at my own expense, thinking that I might be of some use, not so much to Lord Stratford, although, personally, I owed him much, but to the public. Well, various questions arose in connexion with this great topic, and upon some of them I differed from Lord Stratford. I found I could be of no further use, and I returned to this country. I then took that line of which you are all aware in the House of Commons, and of course I could not then expect anything from the Government. On refusing to accept the consulship in Egypt, Lord J. Russell promised me the first place vacant in the Government. It has been said that I am acting from personal and disappointed motives, but you will see that the course which I have conscientiously taken effectually prevented the possibility of my holding office, while, if I had chosen to remain silent, the next office that fell vacant would have been mine. (Hear.) However, I took that line from a conviction of duty, and have continued it for two years. Lord Palmerston succeeded Lord Aberdeen as the head of the Government; but, although there was nominally a change of Government, yet, as the larger number of those who had formed the previous Government remained in it, the new and the old Governments were pretty much the same thing. (Hear, hear.) On Monday week, a few hours before I made that speech of which you probably have heard, Lord Palmerston offered me the Clerkship of the Ordnance. Now, having voted that I had no confidence in the Government—that being the interpretation which the Government chose to put upon that vote—there were sufficient grounds why I should not accept office under the men who formed part of that Government. Secondly, I felt that it is the duty of the Government at the present moment to put the right men in the right places. (Cheers.) I was not acquainted with the Ordnance, and I thought I should be at once betraying my own principles and my duty to the public, if I accepted an office in which I could not serve the public to the best of my ability. (Hear.) I therefore refused that offer. On the following day those members of the Government with whom I had more especially disagreed retired, and Lord Palmerston began to form a new Government. Last Friday, Lord Palmerston sent for me and offered me the post of Under-Secretary of War. Although I was not over-anxious to take that office, yet, having expressed strong opinions on the war, and on the conduct of the war, I thought if I did not accept office, I might expose myself to the imputation of having been ready enough to criticise others, but of being afraid of incurring any responsibility myself. When, therefore, Lord Palmerston offered me the Under-Secretaryship of War, I made some few conditions—that I should have a certain influence, and that those views which I had expressed should be carried out, and I thereupon accepted office under Lord Palmerston. On the following day Lord Palmerston told me that for certain reasons he could not hold to that offer, and that he had to withdraw it, but in its place, he, at Lord J. Russell's request, offered me the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies. Now, here was another offer which placed me in the same position as that in which I had previously found myself. I was not acquainted particularly with the colonies. In a time of peace I should have been glad to accept an office of that nature, which would have made me more fit to be your representative and a more efficient member of Parliament. But the present is a great national emergency, and it appeared to me that I should be betraying my own principles, and should be false to you, to my country, and to myself, if I took an office for which I was not capable, if there were one which I was more capable of fulfilling. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, in declining this office, I told Lord Palmerston that if I found his Government merited the confidence of the people and my own confidence, I would give him every support in my power. I trust that in so acting I have not been unfaithful to those principles which I have always professed. (Cheers.) It has been well said, that constitutional Government is now upon its trial, and that the eyes of the whole world are now fixed upon England. It will now be seen whether a constitutional Government will carry out that for which it was formed; and if public men will forget those who made them public men, and if every man in a scramble for places is to take the first place that is offered to him, we shall become the laughingstock of the world, and show that after all a constitutional Government so formed is but a sham, and that public places are the reward of everything but public merit. (Hear, hear.)

He then addressed himself to the origin and conduct of the war—contending that its necessity would have been prevented by a bold front; and that its calamities might have been avoided, for they had been foreseen. We had had at Vienna to protect the interests of Turkey a man of great worth and many estimable

qualities, but entirely unequal to such a crisis. The misfortune throughout the whole affair was, that our Government had never put the right man in the right place, nor been able to sacrifice private, or party, or family considerations to the public interest. (Loud cheers.) He had personally warned the Government of the consequence of going to Varna in the summer, and to the Crimea in the winter. They were now told that the expedition was determined on in spring, but, for their own sakes, he trusted that was not the case. Were it so, he should say that some people ought to be sent to Tower-hill, where persons were formerly sent for crimes for which they now got distinguished and rewarded. (Cheers, and cries of "The Garter.") Having alluded to the want of roads, of depôts, and of transports, Mr. Layard went on:—

The medical staff was also insufficient, a statement of which I will give you a striking proof. There was a steamer called the Kangaroo, on board of which were placed 700 sick and wounded men. She was to have sailed in the afternoon, and a doctor was to have accompanied the invalids; one doctor being considered enough for 700 wounded men on ship-board. I was on board another vessel, and what was my surprise to see the Kangaroo still alongside, with the flag at half-mast high as a signal of distress. Our captain went to see what was the matter, and he found the deck so covered with the dead and dying that he could scarcely walk the deck. He asked the captain why he had not gone, and the latter answered that the medical man who had been ordered had never come. (Hisses, and a general expression of horror and indignation.) The medical man who so acted was subsequently found out, tried by court-martial, and acquitted; and do you know why? It appeared that the general had told him to be in readiness to go and to present himself at his tent at a certain hour. Now, whether it was that the doctor did not like to go, I cannot tell, but, instead of going into the general's tent, he went up outside and looked at it, and he was acquitted on the grounds that he had strictly fulfilled his orders. (Loud cries of "Oh, oh," and "Name.") What is worse, he has been allowed to remain in the service since. But the same neglect pervades all our service. Lord Raglan writes home that he wants forage, because the hay has not arrived from England. Conceive the absurdity of bringing hay from England, when in Turkey there are hundreds of miles covered with the best horse food. (Hear, hear.) No wonder that our troops should perish, when porter is kept sailing backward and forward while the men perish, and the transports are loaded in such a way that medicines are put at the bottom and chain shot at the top, so that when the vessel calls at Scutari she has to be wholly unladen in order to get at the medicine chests. (Hear, hear.) All this time it should be recollected that we have in our pay 350,000 tons of transport; and the estimate for that item alone is 5,000,000. (Hear, hear.) Is it not dreadful to think that not less than 500,000 has been spent on every man in what are called comforts, and yet they have not received what has been bought?

Mr. Layard then alluded to the different exertions of private benevolence, and passed a warm compliment on Miss Nightingale, who, he said, had sacrificed all her beautiful hair in order that she might the more easily be able to preserve cleanliness amid the terrible wretchedness of the hospital. He also mentioned the case of a cargo of tea, which was refused by the commissariat at 1s. 3d. the pound, and afterwards bought by the same department at 2s. He added:—

A gentleman offered the other day to supply the troops with ample rations, including tea, coffee, fresh meat and vegetables, a pint of ale, and a gill of rum, at a fixed price, and the delivery to be secured under a penalty. His offer was not entertained, and for weeks he was left without an answer. At last he received an answer in the negative; and, since then, he has explained the method by which he intended to carry out his plan. So simple is it, that the wonder is it was not adopted long ago. He calculates that the whole will come to about forty tons a day, and that a certain number of vessels sailing steadily backwards and forwards could keep up the supply. Of course, he would not send meat out one day and bring it back the next; such blunders may do for the Government, but not for private traders; but his plan appeared to me perfectly feasible, and I will undertake to say, that had it been adopted it would have been successful. (Hear, hear.) There must be somebody in fault. (Hear, hear.) Ask whose fault it is, and I believe you will find it is attributable to the heads of departments. First of all, the heads of departments are unacquainted with details; secondly, they are afraid to undertake responsibility, and those whose business it is to see that they do their duty, when they go wrong do not punish them. There was the case of Dr. Lawson, found guilty of disgraceful conduct, and sent away by Lord Raglan. When he arrived at Scutari, instead of being sent home to England, he was detained to fill the place of another doctor. Do you think the Duke of Wellington would allow himself to be so treated? (Hear, hear.) In the case of Dr. Dickson, the Duke would not have him in spite of the reinstatement of the Government; and when the latter sent a new man, the Duke sent him back also. That is what Lord Raglan ought to do. Do you think the Government dared resist him? or, if they did, and he appealed to the people of England, would they not support him? (Hear, hear.) But we have now in command men born in another century, who have spent all their lives at the clubs, and now at sixty or seventy years of age are sent to take charge of the army. But, to remedy this state of things, it is proposed to send out commissions, a course against which I have entered my warmest protest, because I believe they can lead to no good. You send out commissions to inquire into the transport and commissariat. Do you think any officer in the service would give evidence before these commissions? No; an unsatisfactory inquiry will be executed, which will have no effect but that of screening the offenders. But it is impossible that such a state of things can be permitted to go on much longer. England finds her army of 54,000 men reduced to 15,000, or 18,000 at the most, some regiments being reduced to the officers and a corporal; and it is believed that, with proper attention to details, all this misery might be avoided. What we want is to recall these men, and not to lose time in sending out commissions, which can lead to no practical results. (Cheers.)

Having explained his views as to Mr. Roebuck's committee, and urged that in the proposed terms of peace

an indemnity to Turkey be included, he concluded by saying—Men were wanted at the head of affairs who were the types of the day and of the spirit of the age, and if a Minister had the courage to select such men he need not fear family interest or party intrigue. He would be supported by the people, and made the strongest Minister that ever held office in this country. (Cheers.) To-morrow evening his noble friend Lord Goderich, a sincere friend of progress, was about to test the political opinions of the Government by his motion in favour of a system of promotion in the army by merit. The same principles ought to be adopted not only in the army, but in every department of the public service. England must demand that the great interests of a great country should not be sacrificed to the little interests of little men. (The hon. member sat down amid enthusiastic cheering.) The following resolution, "That this meeting entirely approves the course adopted by Mr. Layard, and fully agrees with him in the necessity of a radical change in the system of army promotion," was carried unanimously; as was also a petition in support of Lord Goderich's motion.

MEETINGS ON THE WAR.

On the evening of Tuesday (the 27th ult.), meetings were held at Manchester, Nottingham, and Preston, on the general question of the war, but somewhat varying in character.

That at Manchester, held in the rooms of the Peace Society, Newall's Buildings, was convened by circular. About seventy or eighty large employers of labour attended. The speakers were Mr. George Wilson (the chairman), Mr. R. W. Greg, Mr. Thomasson, of Bolton, and Mr. E. Ashworth. No resolutions were proposed, the meeting being designed only to "prepare the public mind for the conclusion of negotiations."

The Nottingham meeting was got up and conducted by working men. The resolutions, praying for inquiry and reorganisation, and for the restoration of "the nationalities," included the following:—

That the thanks of this meeting be transmitted to the conductors of the *Times* newspaper for the zealous and praiseworthy manner in which they have exposed the inhuman treatment practised upon our gallant soldiers in the East; also to Mr. John Walter, M.P., for voting in favour of Mr. Roebuck's motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the war; and this meeting deeply regrets the course pursued by the Hon. E. Strutt in opposing that motion, in direct violation of the trust reposed in him, and contrary to the unanimous wish of the electors and non-electors of Nottingham.

At the Preston meeting, the principal resolution was proposed by the Rev. A. Birnie (Baptist). It was as follows:—

That this meeting, while it approves of the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the causes of the lamentable disasters in the Crimea, and of the professions made by Government of their anxiety to conclude the present war by a speedy and an honourable peace, is of opinion that the appointment of that committee will be fruitless, unless it lead to such reform in our military system and commissariat as shall prevent incompetent persons from filling places of honour, trust, and command, simply because they are highly connected or wealthy, to the exclusion of deserving and able men; and that all our efforts to conclude a permanent and honourable peace will be vain until Poland, the only effectual barrier to Russian aggression, be reconstructed an independent kingdom, and until our diplomatic transactions are laid open and placed under the immediate control of the people's representatives, in order that the constitutional liberties of Europe, and not the selfish designs and secret aims of cunning despots and oligarchic statesmen, may form the basis of the settlement of European affairs.

Mr. G. Thompson has repeated his lecture at Ashton, Oldham, and Bury. At the last-named place, the lecture was followed by a keen discussion; and at Oldham, a resolution urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, was carried.

At Bristol, Mr. Hendel Copham delivered, on Wednesday, a lecture in the interest of "the peace party." The meeting was very crowded; and there was much dissent from the lecturer's views. Mr. H. M. Barnett had proposed a resolution, but, at the chairman's request, abstained from putting it to the meeting.

RIOTS AT THE AUSTRALIAN DIGGINGS.

Advices from Melbourne to the 2nd December left the Diggings in a state bordering on revolt. It seems that a monster meeting was held on the 29th November, at Ballarat; the Australian flag was hoisted; the leading agitators addressed some 2,000 persons, many of them well armed; but the meeting passed off quietly. Two clergymen from Melbourne endeavoured to persuade the committee to give up a project they had recommended of burning the gold-digging licences; but without effect, and a large quantity was burned. Next day, November 30, the commissioners Rede and Johnson appeared at the head of a body of mounted and foot police, having their swords drawn and their bayonets fixed, to collect the licences. Mr. Rede first essayed persuasion: he told the insurgents that if they memorialised the governor they would gain their rights; that a commission had been appointed to investigate their grievances; and that Mr. Falkner was one of the number. This name the diggers received with three cheers. But the tumultuous assemblage cried, "We will not have drawn swords and fixed bayonets!" "Where is the governor—send up Sir Charles!" "We want justice, and we will have it." When Mr. Rede said he must collect the licences, they replied, "We have burnt them." Amid great excitement and noise, Mr. Rede read the Riot Act; and expressed his determination to apprehend all who had not their licences.

One great universal cry then arose, "To the camp, boys, to the camp!" For some distance the diggers followed towards the camp the retreating military force; when suddenly there was a shout of "Not to the camp, boys, not to the camp! Back to our own ground on Bakery Hill." During this period, the detachment of the Fortieth and Twelve had formed near the bridge. Of the diggers, some went to the Eureka, some to the Red Hill, were they hoisted

their flag—"The Southern Cross," while the commissioners and commanding-officers were holding a consultation on the new road, evidently non-plussed as to what were the intentions of the diggers and what they were next to do. At length the military and police formed themselves into divisions on the Bakery Hill, throwing out their "light bobs" as sharpshooters behind the heaps surrounding the holes. The position being thus taken up, Mr. Johnson asked what he was to do, if, in the collecting of the Hoencoes and the apprehension of the unlicensed, violence were used? The answer from the officer in command of the police was—"If a man raises his hand to strike or throw a stone, shoot him on the spot." These were the orders given to the police.

The armed force retired to "the camp," which they barricaded with sand-bags and trusses of hay; while the rebels took post at Bakery Hill, and there, with much shouting and firing, formed line, and gave their names as members of "the Reform League." Some went through the manual exercise under the orders of an old soldier. The result of the day's rebellion was seven prisoners in the hands of the Government party, and several wounded on both sides. Sir Charles Hotham seems to have quickly assembled a considerable force of soldiers, sailors, and police, numbering perhaps 1,000 men, with four guns, and to have dispatched them at once to Ballarat.

By the Overland Mail we have four days' later accounts of the disturbances at Ballarat. The diggers had armed themselves and fought with the troops. Several soldiers were shot, and many diggers slain. Mr. Commissioner Reed was a prisoner in the hands of the diggers. Monster meetings had been held at Melbourne and at the diggings, at which the liberty of all digger prisoners was demanded, as also the dismissal of Mr. Foster, the Colonial Secretary. The *Argus*, of Dec. 6, says the latter functionary had resigned. Melbourne was in a state of the greatest excitement, and every one in the service of the Government was sworn in as a special constable, not excepting the Post-office clerks, so that, on the arrival of the *Argus* (s.) from England, the Post-office was closed. The diggers had raised the banner of independence. The *Argus* further states, that the colonists were engaged in a civil war, but the respectable classes were with the Government. Governor Sir Charles Hotham had called upon all good citizens to join him in enforcing the law. "Accordingly," says the *Argus*, "Melbourne's tens of thousands were as one man, and Sir Charles Hotham might have yesterday proceeded to Ballarat with a mounted guard of armed gentlemen, such as never escorted a British Governor before." A Government *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued on Dec. 4, which proclaimed martial law within the district of Baniyangong, from noon of Dec. 6, but it is specially declared that no sentence of death shall be carried into execution without his Excellency's express consent.

Postscript.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Advices from St. Petersburg announce that General Rüdiger has been ordered from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, to take, it is said, the chief command. The deceased Emperor Nicholas had already recalled Prince Menschikoff from the Crimea, and given the chief command there to Prince Gortschakoff, and the second to General Osten-Sacken.

Letters from Paris speak of an analysis, transmitted by telegraph, of a manifesto said to have been issued by the Emperor Alexander II., in which the new Emperor proclaims that he will follow with filial respect the policy of his father, into which he was years since initiated. We have no guarantee of the fairness or authenticity of this alleged analysis.

In Paris there are rumours of an insurrection having broken out in St. Petersburg.

There have been reports of the death and severe wounding of the Grand Duke Michael before Sebastopol, but they are not as yet confirmed.

A rumour is current, which cannot be traced to any authentic source, that among the last words uttered by the Emperor Nicholas he said, in speaking of the King of Prussia, "Tell my brother-in-law that I trust he will not forsake his own nephew, and my children, in the great perils which may lie before them;" and this message has undoubtedly been conveyed to Berlin, in the manner most likely to affect the mind of the personage to whom it is said to have been addressed.

A despatch from Prince Menschikoff pretends that, on the night of the 24th, the Allies attacked the left redoubt of the fortifications in considerable force, and were repulsed by two regiments, after having sustained a loss of 600 men. He adds that the mining operations of the Allies are suspended. Nothing new at Eupatoria up to the 26th.

A despatch from the Allied camp, dated Feb. 24, is as follows: "Weather fine. Generals Bosquet and Campbell have reconnoitred the heights of Balaklava, and exchanged shots with the advanced posts of the Russians, who retired to Tchernaya precipitately."

Sickness still prevailed among the troops, but their morale was excellent. The siege operations were advancing. The fire was slack on both sides. The Russians were continually throwing up new fortifications. Later advices than the foregoing, received *via* Vienna, state that sanguinary combats have taken place on the Tchernaya. The railway was progressing.

Advices from Kamiesch Bay of the 24th February, state that on the previous day the French had destroyed the works round the Malakhoff Tower, but with great loss. [This is evidently the same attack as that mentioned in Prince Menschikoff's despatch.]

The navigation of the Danube has been re-established. Eighty Austrian vessels are loading corn.

A general amnesty for political offences is decreed in Austria, on the occasion of the accouchement of the Empress.

According to the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, on news of the death of the Czar, the German Powers recommended to the Western Powers the preservation for the present of the status quo, if not the conclusion of an armistice. The response was probably decided on at Boulogne on Saturday, at which, he thinks, it was determined to push on the war with redoubled vigour, and so take advantage of any confusion in the enemy's councils which the recent event may perchance produce. It is stated that, at the meeting in question, Lord Clarendon was heard to remonstrate against the Emperor's proposed voyage to the Crimea. Some doubts are now entertained at the Tuilleries whether this voyage will after all come off. The Empress is said to be less enthusiastic about it than she was, and the party at Court which has always been opposed to the project hopes that the altered circumstances may furnish a pretext to the Emperor for revoking a determination which he would not revoke in apparent deference to advice.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Litcham read some correspondence, from which it appeared that his application for a court-martial had been refused by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Bishop of Exeter, in moving for copies of certain Royal proclamations and other documents relating to Roman Catholic processions, proceeded to contend at considerable length for the necessity of strictly enforcing the laws which regulated and restrained religious processions and the wearing of sacerdotal habiliments. Lord LYNCHBURGH remarked upon the differences which were said to exist among the law-officers of the crown with respect to the interpretation of the existing statutes on the subject. His own conclusion, which he enforced by many arguments, coincided with those of the right reverend prelate. After a few words from Earl GRANVILLE, the legal argument was pursued by the LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord ST. LEONARD. The Bishop of Exeter having replied, the subject dropped.

Their Lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

In the House of Commons, Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir C. Wood, and Mr. Vernon Smith, respectively took the oaths and their seats on re-election.

On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, a new writ was ordered to issue for Portsmouth, the late representative, Lord Monk, having accepted office as a Lord of the Treasury.

In reply to Mr. STANLEY, Lord PALMERSTON stated that no present intention existed on the part of the Government to add to the medal already granted to our soldiers in the East for their brilliant services in the Crimea, the privilege of counting the victories gained in the late campaign as equivalent to two years' services.

Replying to Mr. Liddell, Sir G. GREY admitted that, according to the despatches from the Governor at the Cape, which bore date December 30, the Kaffirs had assumed a very hostile attitude upon the eastern frontier of the colony. The last accounts were, however, somewhat of a re-assuring character, and it appeared that the Governor was then about to proceed to the frontier, to confer with the Kaffir and Fingo chiefs, from which conference strong hopes were entertained of a satisfactory result.

In answer to a question from Mr. Labouchere, Sir G. GREY announced that a bill was in preparation for the reform of the City of London Corporation, based upon the report lately presented from the Commissioners of Inquiry; but urged that it would be premature to introduce the measure until the bill about to be brought forward by Sir B. Hall for the better local management of the metropolis had been disposed of.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved the appointment of a select committee, to take into consideration the circumstances under which Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., had been appointed to the recordership of Brighton. The motion was seconded by Sir J. WALMSLEY, and resisted by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who denounced with much indignation the attempt to affix a stigma upon the character of an honourable man on account of long past transactions, which had never been impeached at the time. After some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn. Mr. BUTT moved that all record of the motion just proposed should be omitted from the journals of the House. Mr. CRAWFORD objected to such a step as implying the falsehood of the statements set forth in the resolution he had placed upon the paper. The House was cleared for a division, but none took place, owing to the impossibility of finding a second "teller" to co-operate with Mr. CRAWFORD. The motion accordingly passed amidst much laughter, with the solitary negative of that honourable member.

Mr. MACKINNON called the attention of the House to the importance of establishing some equitable tribunals throughout the country, by whose intervention any claims or controversies between masters and operatives might be easily and satisfactorily adjusted. After briefly explaining the advantages which might be expected from the operations of tribunals such as he had indicated, the honourable member concluded by moving for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the law and action of the analogous institution known as the *Conseils des Prud'hommes* in France. Sir G. GREY urged that all the information which a committee could collect was already within the reach of honourable members. Mr. INGHAM, Mr. WILKINSON, and Lord R. GROSVEOR having briefly spoken, Mr. MACKINNON withdrew his motion.

Mr. A. PELLATT moved for a select committee to

inquire into the operation of the acts regulating interments in parochial burial grounds and proprietary cemeteries. The honourable member was proceeding to offer arguments in support of his motion, when the House was counted out at a quarter to seven.

THE SEBASTOPOL COMMITTEE.

The inquiry was resumed yesterday, at twelve o'clock, before a crowded audience. General Sir De Lacy Evans was re-examined at great length, as was also Mr. Dundas, M.P. The General stated that there were some regiments in which the men remained in the same clothes three months after they landed in the Crimea. He was of opinion that the commissariat department was numerically and completely inadequate to the performance of its duties. He specially condemned Commissary General Filder. At Scutari, before they went to the Crimea, the soldiers had frequently to wait many hours for their rations, and the same remark was applicable to forage, as there were no stores for the distribution of rations. He believed that all this arose from the fact that the war was commenced under the delusion that the war was to be finished without the explosion of gunpowder or the erection of magazines at all, and the commissariat department, believing that there would be no necessity for such arrangements, refrained from making them. Lord Raglan could have dismissed or suspended Mr. Filder, or any other person in the army. The subordinate officers in the commissariat department were very good accountants and very useful in the office with their pens; but the simple fault was, that they were incompetent for their duties in the field, which were very arduous. His personal staff consisted of four officers and an interpreter. The first officer he obtained by recommendation. He was as efficient a regimental officer as ever lived. He was killed. (The gallant general sobbed bitterly when he made this remark, and produced a profound sensation in the room.) Of the fifteen officers composing the staff of his division, thirteen were killed or wounded. His division suffered more from overwork in the trenches than from want of food or clothing. Looking to other wars, he did not think there was anything particular to complain of in the clothing. When he landed in the Crimea his division consisted of about 4,000 men, and he received reinforcements to the extent of 600 or 700 while there. When he left the Crimea his division did not consist of more than 2,000. He attributed much of the misery and deaths in the Crimea to the inadequacy of the transport service, and from overwork and exposure. After Mr. Dundas had described in detail, some of the miseries of the wounded soldiers, and the defects of the medical system, the Hon. Captain Ponsonby was shortly examined by the chairman. His evidence went to confirm the main points elicited in the examination of General Evans and Mr. Dundas, and shortly before four o'clock the committee adjourned to this day, at twelve.

ELECTIONS.

Mr. Horsman was re-elected for Stroud yesterday, without opposition. Mr. Merryweather Turner was proposed, for the purpose of making a speech, and withdrawn. He said he should come forward when there was another vacancy. Mr. Horsman, in his address, spoke strongly against official incompetency and red-tapeism. They wanted a younger, a fresher, and a heartier system; by which merit, and merit alone, should become the first qualification for public employment. (Cheers.) As to the late Emperor's preparation for war, he stated that he had it from one of the greatest capitalists of Europe, that the Czar had for the last three or four years before the war been raising immense loans of money, for the avowed purpose of constructing railways, but, there could be no doubt, for the real purpose of prosecuting this war. The average age of the French generals was under forty-five years, while the average age of the English generals was over sixty-five years. (A laugh.) The fact was, that French generals under a system of rapid promotion, merit being the only qualification, rose to the head of their profession in the prime of life; but our generals, under our system, did not attain their rank until they had arrived at an age at which they were incapacitated from attending on committees in the House of Commons.

Mr. Blackburn was returned for Stirlingshire, on Monday, without opposition. He is a Tory, willing to give Lord Palmerston a fair trial. He is against the Maynooth grant, but "not against the endowment of true religion by the State."

The nomination for Montrose came off on Monday. Sir John Ogilvy and Mr. Baxter were alone proposed. The latter said he had sanguine hopes of the result. But, whether successful or not, it was his firm determination to contest these burghs again and again, until they returned to Parliament a commercial man. A show of hands was taken, when the great preponderance was for Mr. Baxter. Sir John Ogilvy demanded a poll, which the sheriff fixed for Thursday.

The election for the Radnorshire boroughs took place, at New Radnor, on Monday, when the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, who had vacated his seat by accepting the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, was returned without opposition.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, March 7.

Very little doing here to-day. Prices as on Monday.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 1,530 qrs; foreign, 870 qrs. Barley, English, 880 qrs. Oats, English, 250 qrs; Irish, 35,430. Flour, 1,140 qrs; foreign, 2,700 sacks 3,540 barrels.

NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS FOR 1854.

We have this morning received the Parliamentary return of the circulation of newspapers in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, during the year 1854; from which we extract the following particulars of stamps issued to London newspapers:—

Nonconformist	161,500
Watchman	160,000
British Banner	158,807
Spectator	142,000
Wesleyan Times	126,000
Leader	109,000
John Bull	93,924
Britannia	91,000
Atlas	83,250
Christian Times	64,042
Patriot	(twice a week) 122,658
Inquirer	45,500

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*), 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, Publisher, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS must be made payable at the General Post-office.

Covers for binding the *Nonconformist*, price 3s. each, and Portfolios for filing the current volume, price 4s. each, may be had at the Publishing-office, or through bookseller or agent.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. M. Jones." We shall be much obliged for his assistance. As space is very valuable just now, we shall be glad if he will compress his remarks into one letter.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1855.

SUMMARY.

THE Western world lay down to sleep on the night of Thursday last, with no other thoughts or prayers than had been familiar at that hour these many months past—thoughts of country men exposed to the perils, and more painful hardships, of the camp; prayers for the speedy intervention of that Almighty hand which alone seemed strong enough to impose a truce upon the passions of kings and peoples. Even while men slept, an event was transacting which seemed at least to promise such an interposition. The Emperor Nicholas—master of the destinies of Europe, as we profanely say—lay gasping under the grasp of death. Atrophy, or apoplexy, of the lungs—the natural and fatal disease, it would seem, of his full-blooded, passionate race, and the foreseen termination of his late tempestuous excitements—prostrated that giant frame, and choked the voice that gave law to half the powers and populations of Europe. After but a few hours warning, and a brief shrift, his spirit descended to that prison-house of souls where haughtiest kings and meanest subjects are together reserved for judgment. Before another day had closed, friends and enemies, even to the edge of the Atlantic, had learned the portentous intelligence, and thousands lay down to sleep with new emotions.

One of the first political consequences of the death of Nicholas was the visit of Lord Clarendon, our Foreign Secretary, to the Emperor Napoleon, about to embark—or supposed to be about to embark—at Boulogne, for the Crimea. The conference took place on Saturday afternoon—and is understood to have resulted in an agreement between the Allies to push on at once the operations of the army and of the diplomatists; despite the hasty representations of Prussia in favour of an armistice. Lord John Russell was at the moment of the Czar's death at Berlin, and did not delay his departure for Vienna. Nor was the commencement of negotiations obstructed by the change of monarchs at St. Petersburg. One of the first acts of the new Emperor, Alexander the Second, was the renewal of Prince Gortschakoff's instructions, unaltered from those of the late Emperor. He has since removed Prince Menschikoff from the command in the Crimea, replacing him by General Osten-Sacken; and recalled the able General Rudiger from Poland, to assume the Ministry of War at St. Petersburg. These are all the intimations we have at present of the Emperor's disposition,—and they do not invalidate the reported tenor of his first manifesto, declaring adherence to the policy of his father. However pacific the temperament of Alexander, in comparison with that of Nicholas, or of the younger son Constantine, little can be hoped but from ourselves. If the surrender of Sebastopol be an

essential condition of peace, peace has no less to be conquered than before. With a rival at his side, and a fanatical Muscovite party among his subjects, the heir of the Romanoffs will scarcely venture to inaugurate his reign by abandoning the most cherished of the family possessions.

These are circumstances to be gravely considered by a public at once anxious to discover in the death of Nicholas a facilitation of peace, and averse from the humiliation of failure in exaggerated projects. Meetings for the discussion of the policy and conduct of the war are now nearly as numerous as those who hope most from such discussions can desire. They occur not only every day, but two and three on the same day. Manchester has been the scene of two such gatherings, fairly typical of the diverse tendencies of popular sentiment. One of these meetings was convened by a large number of influential gentlemen, for the promotion of public opinion simply in favour of peace; the other, not less respectfully and far more numerously attended, pronounced for army reform and national alliances. In this latter spirit have been the meetings reported from some half-dozen other localities. It must be admitted, therefore, that neither the disasters that have overtaken our army, nor the diplomatic perversion of our national intents, have as yet succeeded in inducing an unqualified demand for peace. Nor will any other effect be produced by the speech of Mr. Layard at Aylesbury. Apart from his personal treatment by successive Ministries, and the strong light thereby cast upon our political "system,"—his authoritative statements and nervous declamation, cannot fail to strengthen the dissatisfaction that has for its object rather the conduct than the policy of the war.

Of the half-dozen elections that have taken place since our last, only one has resulted in the introduction of a new man to the House of Commons. Mr. Dillwyn, the elected of Swansea, is, in the best sense, a new man—one of that class in mind and profession from which legislators are now beginning to be chosen, and from which rulers will some day be picked; one with his constituents in neighbourhood and interest, one with them in religious and political sentiment—and that of the broadest sort. Even in the city of London there is a gleam of returning consciousness that these are the men whose election is required by every theory of representation and the necessities of the times. Lord John Russell has been once more returned,—but with a significant and most trustworthy intimation that London is not absolutely his own; and that neither as Minister nor as legislator does he satisfy its citizens. In short,—at the hustings, as in the House, lords and gentlemen of "the old Whig party" are plainly told that the limit of their political existence is that of the deadlock which they have brought about. Even the threatened dissolution may only precipitate their extinction.

The Sebastopol Committee—after destroying two Governments, and threatening a revolution—began its public sittings on Monday last. Already has it vindicated the necessity of its institution and the wisdom of its promoters. In two days, and from the mouth of only two witnesses, it has established the truth of allegations long denied, and obtained a clue to the cause of evils declared as inexplicable as horrible. Mr. G. J. Dundas, one of the adventurous triumvirate of Parliament who anticipated the appointment of the committee, and General Sir De Lacy Evans, have been examined. They have formally substantiated the indictment, and they have said nothing that can by any means tend to the disorganisation of the army, derangement of the public service, or irritation of our ally. That our forces were overworked to a distressing and even fatal extent, is one of the points made out,—and that without fixing blame on the Commander-in-Chief. That the commissariat and transport departments were grossly inefficient, is also demonstrated—and the General hints at a reason sufficient to account for this, even were there none other; namely, that the expedition was expected to end without the explosion of gunpowder!

The Ecclesiastical events of the week demand a passing notice. The appointment of a day for fasting and humiliation, under present circumstances, excites much disgust and indignation. It is felt to be a mockery, and sensible men cannot see why the whole working population of the country are to be mulcted of a day's wages, in these hard times, because the late Government and their underlings, by their incompetence, have brought down disaster and suffering upon our Crimean army. The Denison case, from which some sanguine Church reformers were led to hope for the expulsion of the Tractarian element from the State Church, has come to an end without any practical result. Abroad, this question is not altogether ignored. We observe that the separation of Church and State has been warmly debated in the Grand Council of Geneva, and that a committee reported in its favour. The proposal was eventually negatived.

At any other time than the present, the foreign news of the week would excite great interest. A Ministerial crisis in Belgium has existed for several days, and seems likely to result in the formation of a more Liberal Ministry. While the Reform party is still in the ascendant in Denmark, and striving to undo the arbitrary enactments of the late Ministers, the King is in peril of his life. His death would have this political significance—that it would bring one step nearer the accession of a scion of the Romanoff family. Once more the great Spanish colony in the West Indies is in danger from an American filibustering expedition, if not from internal insurrection. Our own colonies also have their share of troubles. Riots at Ballarat, arising from the refusal of the licensing fee by the diggers, assumed the aspect of insurrection against the local Government, but, according to the latest returns, were entirely at an end. These sad and fatal disturbances are believed to have been remotely caused by the dissatisfaction arising from the extravagance of the Government of Victoria, which is described as being almost unparalleled. Once more, too, we are threatened with a Caffre war. The Governor of the Cape has gone to the frontier to endeavour to pacify the natives, and may, perhaps, succeed in preventing an outbreak.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE House of Commons is at length in harness. Ministerial crises are over for the present. But the work done is, as yet, all but exclusively confined to granting extravagant supplies. Wednesday proved an exception to the rule—and, as might have been anticipated, the subject of discussion was *Ecclesiastical*. Lord Blandford's Bill for the better management of Episcopal and Capitular Estates was, after two divisions, one for the adjournment of the debate, and one on the main question, read a second time, by a majority of thirty-five. The noble marquis having introduced his Bill without remark, during the short session preceding Christmas, prefaced his motion for the second reading of it by a two hours' speech. He is a man of small stature and of boyish appearance, mild and gentlemanly in his manner, tolerably fluent of speech, well informed on his subject, and possessed of that air of self-reliance which usually accompanies high birth and expectations. Add to this, he is serious, and does not shrink from religious discourse. These are qualifications which disarm all disposition to be severely critical. But it would be affectation to pretend that the noble lord throws into his elaborate speeches a gleam of intellect—certainly, he failed to do so on Wednesday last. Hence he had but few listeners, and his speech, crammed with dry details and small detachments of reasoning, never at any time rose above the hum of conversation that invariably sets in when attention to the speaker flags. The opposition was of a two-fold character. The lessees of Church estates, represented by Mr. H. C. Liddell, member for Northumberland, and capitular bodies represented by Mr. Mowbray, member for Durham, took up the popular ground, that the machinery of the bill was but another tribute to centralisation, and ought, therefore, to be resisted. Both are young members, feeling their way to a higher position in the House—both are rapidly improving—and both are Conservatives. The other branch of opposition consisted of Anti-State-Church-men, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Pellatt, Mr. Heyworth, and Mr. Miall, and the main argument they urged against the bill was that after having created, it seized upon, a surplus revenue, and appropriated it to sectarian rather than to national purposes. The extremes, therefore, met, as they often do, but as the Government gave its aid to the noble mover—although only for this stage of his measure—opposition to it was unsuccessful.

On Thursday afternoon, a short discussion of about an hour's length, showed the progress which has been made, even in Parliament, in opinion as to the working and the power of the voluntary principle in religion. A private bill, promoted chiefly by the chairman of the Great Northern Railway, proposed to take legal powers to build a church and schools at Doncaster, for the accommodation of the company's servants. The directors distrusted the voluntary method, and sought by this measure to throw the expense upon the shareholders—a large minority of whom protested against it, on principles of commercial justice, and also on the ground of conscientious scruples. Mr. Fenwick, the new member for Sunderland, very ably led the opposition, and was seconded by Mr. Hadfield. It was curious to watch the course of the debate—how one authority after another on railway matters—Mr. Locke, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Laing, and Mr. Labouchere—deprecated the introduction of compulsion into arrangements intended for religious instruction—and how Lord Stanley and Mr. Bright, from opposite sides of

the House, urged the superiority of voluntary effort. It was as exhilarating to some of us who sat and listened, feeling that our voices would be superfluous, save, indeed, to shout an occasional cheer, as a cool brooklet by the wayside of a tired and thirsty traveller. The effect was that Mr. Beckett Denison, afraid to venture on a division, withdrew the bill.

The House immediately proceeded to discuss Viscount Goderich's resolution on the purchase of promotions in the army. As we were accidentally prevented from hearing him, it is impossible for us to describe his manner with accuracy, or to state with fidelity its effect upon the House. We heard a favourable account of both. It is obvious, however, that the noble lord laboured under great disadvantage. As a private member of the House—and, moreover, a young one—he was precluded from grappling with the whole subject of army reform; and an attack upon an isolated abuse, in a system which is rotten throughout, always exposes the assailant to logical defeat. We were surprised to find that, during the long debate that followed, no one suggested the practical remedy to the present state of things. It is true that a serjeant promoted to an ensigncy, as matters are now arranged, is taken out of his element, and forced upon associations and subjected to expenses which he can neither enjoy nor afford. But are non-commissioned officers, therefore, to be cut off from all hope of rising in their profession—because the working-man and the aristocrat cannot socially harmonise? No, but let us have a working-man's regiment, officered by men who have risen from the ranks, and let that regiment be never officered in future but by those who have earned their promotion by good conduct. Then, if the experiment succeeds, add another and another regiment, until those regiments in which promotion goes by purchase are not more numerous than the good of the service will admit of. But we wander. Mr. Frederick Peel developed the strength of the case on the other side, but in his manner of doing it nearly stifled the interest of the House. The dinner hour was duller even than usual, and it seemed as if the debate would sink from sheer exhaustion. But when General Sir De Lacy Evans rose, the House rapidly filled, and the hearty old man, the staunch old reformer—so decided and yet so genial—never spoke with more animation, nor with half the effect. Mr. Sidney Herbert followed with a higgledy-piggledy agglomeration of sensible observations delivered with a good deal of animation and vigour. Sir Erskine Perry tried to speak, but the hour was late, and the House was impatient, so they groaned him down. Lord Palmerston concluded the debate with a clever attempt to show that between Lord Goderich and the Government there really was no difference of principle, and upon this he besought the noble lord to withdraw his motion. This, however, the noble lord declined doing, and, on a division, the number of votes were—for the motion, 114; against, 158—majority, 44.

On Friday, there was the keenest excitement. The news of the Czar's death had reached town, and was announced to startled audiences in both Houses. Mr. Roebuck, at the hour of public business, applied, on behalf of the Select Committee of Inquiry, that the committee be made one of secrecy. As he gave no reason for preferring such a request but such as might have occurred to every member of the House, when debating the appointment of the Committee, he palpably laid himself open to attack from those who had voted against the inquiry as dangerous. Of this advantage, Sir James Graham was not slow to avail himself, and was largely supported by leading members on both sides. Seeing the evident feeling against his proposition, the hon. member for Sheffield wisely withdrew it—but not without having considerably damaged his own position and that of the committee over which he presides. The debate was a lively one—and, when closed, was followed by the consideration in Committee of the Army Estimates. The Ordnance Estimates were proceeded with on Monday, and new illustrations of Government mismanagement were given with much effect by Mr. Muntz and Sir Joseph Paxton. Last night, Mr. Pellatt had scarcely commenced his speech for a select committee of inquiry on the operation of the Burial Act, when the House was counted out.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

DEATH has held high carnival of late. His prey has been of the largest and the best. By thousands, men of sinewy frames and fearless hearts,—the physical nobility of their respective races,—and not a few of them of ennobled as well as gallant blood, have fallen in the battle or the siege. By tens of thousands they have perished,—Turk and Russian, Englishman and Frenchman,—by the sickness that is even more wasteful than the sword of which it seems but the shadow. Two hundred thousand lives are estimated thus

to have been sacrificed in little more than twelve months of war. But none of the successive events by which this vast aggregate has been piled up—not the slaughter of Sinope, nor the sanguinary struggles before and around Sebastopol—made a more rapid or profound sensation than has the death of that one man whose corpse lies yet unburied in a frozen corner of this great Europe. The blow which overwhelms an army with destruction, does not so loudly reverberate as the dying groan of a solitary monarch.

Does not this reflection, obvious as it is, almost exhaust the significance of that quick-spreading intelligence, which, traversing continents and seas in a few hours, has already been the subject of voluminous writing and solemn discourse, wherever, on this side the Atlantic, newspapers are published and sermons preached? The Emperor Nicholas is dead! Along thousands of miles of buried, silent wire, the words are flashed—get breath, no one knows how—are announced in chambers of legislature—agitate the markets—pass from mouth to mouth—catch the unexpectant eye—penetrate into quiet households: everywhere exciting astonishment and speculation. Why all this? Nicholas was but a man: he is now only the corpse of a man—less, as the Proverb tells us, than the living dog. Why, then, this prolonged vibration of the air, so often rent of late with tidings of "battle, murder, and sudden death?"

That Nicholas was Emperor of Russia, is not only the secret of this excitement, but the moral of the event. He owed his importance in Europe to his position—how much also of his character? Unquestionably superior as was the man—of large conception, physical endurance, and intellectual energy—a natural ruler and a well-trained administrator—he might yet have been of small account had he been born on the estate, instead of in the family, of the Czar Paul; a peasant drudge, a common soldier, a Court footman; or, if the "force of his own merit" had borne him to even the second place in the empire—for despots are particularly perceptive of the talent of governing among their subjects—his master would still have filled, in the eye of the world, that large space the beclouding of which by death is like an eclipse of the sun. It is not for his lofty port, his "mild eyes," his genius to command and contrive, his resolute will—for none of the native qualities of greatness, which other than courtiers have recognised—that he is now so hugely missed. It is as the lord of sixty millions of people—as the incarnation of a will to which enormous masses of physical force are obedient—as the spring of that complex, half-invisible, diplomatic machinery, by which thrones are enmeshed and nations moved to rebellion or war—as one of those four or five great Powers, not less potent for evil, however feeble for good, than the powers of nature—as the subject of passions whose every caprice monarchs were concerned to watch, since his anger or lust could hurl an army across their boundaries, or stir sedition in their capital—it is as that mysterious, awful thing, the sovereign of a mighty nation, Nicholas has fixed our gaze through half the years of his life, and made our hearts to leap at the rumour of his death.

It is in something more than an idly philosophic mood we ask, What share had this position in the creation of a character all men are now ready to vote abhorrent? We would not presumptuously invade the province of Omniscience, by whom alone can all the elements of judgment be collected and equitably balanced. Neither would we arrest that verdict of indignant condemnation which universal humanity had pronounced upon the late Czar even in his lifetime, and which may indeed have accelerated his end. But we remember that this "bold, bad man"—this monster of ambition, cruelty, and blood—this ruthless exterminator of Poles, scourger of women, and invader of peaceful provinces—this pitiless destroyer of his own people, and blaspheming disturber of the tranquillity of the world—was once as innocent as harmless; the tender object of a mother's love; the smiling recipient of kindly offices;—that he grew up to what he became amidst influences that could be expected to make him nothing else, and have made hundreds bad as he. The heir of boundless power and of an hereditary ambition; the helpless object of a homage as destructive of his self-control as of self-respect in those who paid it; invited, by the incessant prostration of slaves, to trample on the neck of humanity; his lusts fed with the indulgences which strengthen them in strong natures, as they enervate in weak; his conscience deadened by the fumes of courtly adulation and priestly blasphemy; history made to teach him the crimes of kings without their punishment; science presented as an instrument of rule, a lengthening of his sceptre, another edge to his sword—is it to be expected that, in the fulness of his days, he would hesitate to make war on Persia or Turkey, to annihilate Poland, or invade Hungary? He would have been a monster of another sort had he lived otherwise than he did—unfaithful to the

instincts of his kind and the laws of education. That he was not worse than his family—that he did not accelerate, but rather restrained, the desolating march of their designs—is a part of the case preferred against him. It is the systematic aggressions of Russia—the hereditary policy of the house of Romanoff—against which we were evoked to war. In common justice, then, now that the man is dead, let us acknowledge his enslavement to the system.

Nor let us think that we thereby weaken the case against him, as an offender against the common law of nations. Just as the tiger must be kept within his jungle, *because* his appetite for blood is native and inextinguishable, so must the crowned depredators of national rights be restrained by a union of national powers. And let this be added: it is not upon the system of this man's own country alone we have to lay the burden of his guilt. Other systems, less depraved, lent a depraving influence to it. Other monarchs, better educated than he, consented to his sins. He was received even at our own Court while the blood of a gallant nation was yet upon his hands. He was flattered by our statesmen while designs of gigantic crime were breathing from his lips. That he was a child of the unhappy Romanoffs, and the pupil of an autocratic Court; that fever and poison ran in his veins; that the passion of mortified pride and ambition shortened his life,—may, peradventure, be remembered in pity at the dread tribunal to which he is gone; nor will History be less just to him because recording that he was fawned upon, in the meridian of his power, by some who now spurn his prostrate remains.

THE "TIMES" VERSUS THE "TRIBUNE."

THE repeated postponements of the bill for the abolition of the newspaper stamp affords an unexpected opportunity of discussing the merits of that measure—an opportunity which our pro-knowledge-tax contemporaries seem to regard as a respite, and a possible chance of escape. The *Times* has taken up the cudgels on its own behalf, and makes them play, at very short intervals, upon the heads of Messrs. Gladstone and Gibson, as men intending a special injury to it. Other journals, daily and weekly, insist, more or less openly, on pleas that have too little of novelty to demand re-investigation.

To the complaint of the *Times*, that the proposed scale of newspaper postage, limiting the right of transmission for a six-ounce paper to ten years, is an injustice only mitigated by the length of time, we are content to answer—That is only a detail of the Bill in question: right or wrong, let it be discussed in committee. We support the measure—we urge the public to support it at the second reading—on the broad ground of principle. By the operation of the stamp, we say, the people are prevented from having a daily newspaper at less than fivepence. The experiment has been fairly tried, and was a costly failure. The penny for postage, whatever facilities it may confer, is a prohibitory duty on newspapers not designed for postal transmission, and, possibly, not designed for competition with the existing fivepenny papers. The existence of such a prohibition is clearly at variance with free-trade, the genius of the present era. The restriction of enterprise in cheap journalism is a real monopoly and a tangible injustice. We challenge an answer to the question when thus stated—and we are met with eulogiums on the existing high-priced newspapers, which must be taken as amusing or impudent, according to the disposition of the reader.

Our self-complacent contemporaries are never tired of chanting their own praises, and disparaging their potential rivals. They set forth, reckon up, and emblazon, in the most ludicrously-audacious fashion, the qualities which they have very much in common. Behold! says the *Times*, my unabridged reports, my three first-rate leaders, my costly foreign correspondence, and my slashing reviews, all pervaded by an integrity as transparent as their talent; which of these would you dispense with for the reduction of a penny in my price—or could you bear to exchange me for a flimsy, whitey-brown, garbling, and pilfering American? To all which, under protest that this is not to the question, we make answer—You are no doubt cheap at the price to those who can afford it; but there are some who would be glad to buy a fifth of your diurnal excellences at a fifth of your price: and the American is not such a mere badly-printed rag as you would have us believe. Nobody can doubt the former part of this proposition. The *Times* is not the national newspaper at home, whatever it may pass for abroad—it is not the people's newspaper, however popular. Its comparatively enormous circulation represents but a small part even of the adult population of London. On the largest estimate of the number of its readers, it is not read by one man in a dozen the country all over. And seeing that its sale is greater than that of all the other dailies put together, it is clear that the proportion of daily newspaper readers to the

Whole reading population is ridiculously trivial. Equally ridiculous would it be to assert that there is any other obstacle to universal daily newspaper reading than the restriction of price. The *Times* is preferred to all the rest, because it gives more than they for the same money. Lower the sum charged, and it is no more likely to remain unrivalled in point of numbers, though still unrivalled in quality, than beaver hats at a guinea were likely to remain unrivalled by the invention of silk hats at four-and-nine. There is no surer law of commerce, than that the supply of a useful article creates demand; and there can be no more arrogant mistake than that of supposing the *Times* to be the normal, unalterable type of a newspaper. The eighteen columns of debate, the triple leaders, the inflated correspondence, and the technical law reports, are not the essentials of a popular paper. Each of these features is prized by a class; a little of each would better suit the taste of that great community who can afford only a penny, and not an unbroken hour, for the whole.

There is an ocular demonstration of our doctrine in every number of the *Tribune*, a New York daily paper, one of which Mr. Bright spread out before the House of Commons. That it has a circulation of thirty or forty thousand, in a city not a third so populous as this, is evidence of its appreciation; and a glance over its contents would vindicate the taste of its subscribers. Its principal defect, in our judgment, is the monotony of style in its leading articles. They have been produced for ten years, with few exceptions, by the same pen. But the history and character of the man who holds that pen, is a triumphant vindication of his paper from the sneers of English journalists with ten times his opportunities and not a tithe of his power. We have read with extreme interest the "Life of Horace Greeley." As the biography of a self-made man, it is replete with excitement and encouragement; as a romance of the press, it has the advantage of perfect freshness; and as a lesson to politicians, it is the maxims of morality and experience made visible. The depth of poverty, in the isolation of a New England valley, could not repress his boyish thirst for knowledge; a youth of severe toil and generous self-denial did not quench his aspirations after literary fame and power; frequent rebuffs failed to deter him from entering the path foreseen as if by inspiration; temptation and difficulty, in every form, have failed to make him swerve from his integrity. A journeyman printer, seeking work in New York, and scarcely finding it, at twenty-one, he was, before thirty, the projector, principal proprietor, and editor of a penny paper. Partial failure sufficed but to make him wiser. Threatened ruin he could despise, because he perilled no man's savings but his own, and poverty was a disarmed foe. A fire and a mob, transient unpopularity and party hatred, passed over him without exciting even passing fear. And now he stands the most popular, powerful, and respected man in all the States—with eminent *literati* for his coadjutors, and a nation for his readers—stronger even in his reputation for character than for talent—and daring to hold language like this, in a country the tyranny of whose mob and the venality of whose press are a conjoint reproach:—

Now, if any one would prefer to discontinue the *Tribune* because it is, and must be, opposed to every measure of proscription for opinion's sake, we beg them not to delay one minute on our account. We shall live till it is our turn to die, whether we earn a living by making newspapers or by doing something else.

This having been done in the New England, why should it not be at least attempted in the Old?

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

It would be mere affectation in us, at this time of day, to venture upon any criticism of Mendelssohn's Oratorio of "St. Paul." It is not so familiar to English audiences as the more dramatic, and perhaps more artistically constructed, "Elijah;" but it can hardly be pronounced inferior to it in interest. Mendelssohn has thrown more spiritual feeling into his music than any other composer—Handel not excepted. He transcends all others in expressing the depth of religious emotion, and in giving all its delicacies of light and shade. To us, his oratorios are sublime and heart-stirring sermons, and we could point to many an air of his which we can never hear without profitable excitement. The contralto song in "St. Paul," "But the Lord is mindful of his own," touchingly sung on Wednesday night by one of Mr. Hullah's pupils—the bass song, well rendered by Mr. Thomas, "O Lord have mercy"—and the duet, tenor and bass, "Now we are ambassadors," are amongst the highest examples of what we should designate spiritual music. The interspersion of the piece with several well-known chorales keeps up the religious tone of the composition, and the astonishing variety, adaptation, and originality of the choruses cannot

* By J. Parton. — Mason Brothers, New York.

fail to make this oratorio a favourite wherever it is thoroughly and intelligently studied. We were not however, gratified with the performance of "St. Paul" on Wednesday night, as we had anticipated. Mr. Hullah's pupils, indeed, executed their part with precision and taste, and the orchestra was faultless. But the great deficiency, in proportion and power, of female voices, and the vast preponderance of basses, quite concealed the true character of many of the choruses, and gave a sombre effect to the whole. The tenor solo—substitute for Mr. Sims Reeves, who was ill—sang his part uncertainly, as one unacquainted with the music which he was reading, and hence rendered the master without soul or animation. Mrs. Enderssohn was in charming voice, and Mr. Thomas acquitted himself very creditably. With the drawbacks we have mentioned, the performance was a great treat to lovers of good music.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The new Cabinet Ministers were sworn in at a Privy Council held on Wednesday last at Buckingham Palace.

On Thursday, Major-General Vivian and General Cannon were presented to the Queen by Lord Panmure. On Friday, the Earl of Clarendon had an audience of the Queen. On Friday, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred visited the Model of Sebastopol; and in the evening the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, went to the Princess's Theatre. The Queen and her family also visited Mr. Wyld's Great Globe during the past week.

On Saturday morning, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, paid a visit to Chatham. An address was presented to the Queen by the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester. Her Majesty, attended by the General Commanding-in-Chief, proceeded to Fort Pitt, and subsequently to the Invalid Depot, where the Queen visited the wards occupied by the wounded and invalided men lately returned from the Crimea, inquiring into the cases of the different patients. Her Majesty visited 450 sick and wounded men. The scene is said to have been very affecting on both sides.

Amongst the visitors at Buckingham Palace during the past week, have been Prince Ernest of Leiningen, the Marquis d'Azeglio, General La Marmora, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Panmure, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Overstone, General Vivian, Lady Peel, Sir R. Inglis, Sir Hamilton Seymour, and Mr. F. Peel.

Sir John Herschell has resigned the post of Master of the Mint.

The Bishop of Durham is progressing favourably towards recovery from his late accident.

A deputation from the soldiers of the late British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, headed by Sergeant Coffe, waited on Sir De Laey Evans on Wednesday, and presented an address to their old Commander, expressing admiration of his conduct in the Crimea, and recalling the memory of parallel passages from the annals of the Spanish Legion.

Mr. Henry Althaus, a warm friend of education, especially in connexion with the young, died on Sunday last. As a Sunday-school teacher of fifty years' standing, and as a most indefatigable promoter of daily education upon comprehensive principles (says the *Patriot*), no man was more honoured in his day and generation, and no man more really useful. He has literally died "with harness on his back." On Monday evening last he attended to advocate the cause at a public meeting of the Sunday-school connected with the Victoria-park Chapel, Bethnal-green. On Tuesday he attended and spoke at the Sunday-school meeting held in the New Tabernacle, Old-street (Rev. Isaac Vaughan's). But on the Wednesday, these last efforts seemed to have prostrated his declining strength. On Thursday, he slightly recovered, but on Friday took to his bed. On Saturday he rallied a little, and talked about future educational efforts, for his very soul seemed absorbed in the advancement of popular education. So late as twelve o'clock on Sunday, he partook of beef-tea. A change took place shortly after; and about half-past two o'clock the happy spirit of this good old soldier of Jesus Christ—this warm-hearted friend of little children—took its flight to that blissful region, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest." Nothing could be more tranquil than his end. His death was announced to the sorrowing children of the Sunday-school in Abbey-street, Bethnal-green (of which he was the superintendent), in the course of the afternoon. We understand it is intended to deposit his remains in the Abney-park Cemetery.

HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURES.

Mr. Vincent is still working away in the dissemination of sound principles. He has just closed six lectures at Deptford, which have passed off very successfully, on popular topics, including the war and its consequences, the representative question, the mismanagement of our aristocracy, civil and religious liberty, and the general duties of the people. In the city of Canterbury he has addressed two very crowded meetings, on the war and its consequences, in the Corn Exchange, with the Mayor in the chair. At Tunbridge, he has given his six lectures on the Commonwealth, which is considered an advanced step in that drowsy town. On all sides the people are giving signs of renewed vitality, and the present war, with all its crimes and blunders, appears likely to lead to a general awakening of the masses. At Tunbridge-wells, Mr. Vincent has given four lectures to crowded audiences, attended by all classes of the people, including all the Episcopal and Dissenting ministers.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The second edition of the *Times* on Friday contained the announcement, by way of Berlin, of the serious illness of the Emperor of Russia. It was added that the physicians despaired of his recovery, and that the dinner at the Prussian Court in honour of Lord John Russell, had been in consequence deferred. In the course of the afternoon a still more portentous report was in circulation—that of the actual decease of the Czar during that day. When the House of Lords assembled there was unusual excitement. A motion by Lord Lyndhurst was to have come on, "to call the attention of the House to the position of Prussia with reference to the approaching negotiations at Vienna;" but before any other business, the Earl of Clarendon rose and said:—

My lords, I feel it my duty to communicate to your lordships the contents of a telegraphic despatch I received half-an-hour ago from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague. It is as follows:—

"The Emperor Nicholas died this morning, at one o'clock, of pulmonary apoplexy, after an attack of influenza." I have also received a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia died at twelve o'clock. About an hour before these despatches arrived I received accounts from Berlin, from my noble friend Lord J. Russell, in which he stated that the Emperor was on the point of death, and had already taken leave of his family. I apprehend, my lords, although this event occurred so short a time ago as between twelve and one o'clock this morning, that there can be no doubt as to its authenticity. Under these circumstances, as this unexpected event must exercise so important and immediate an influence on the war, on the negotiations for peace that are now going on, and, possibly, on the policy of Russia, I think my noble friend will agree with me that it might be attended with much inconvenience if he brought forward his motion this evening. I therefore trust that he will not, on public grounds, object to the request I take the liberty of making.

Lord Lyndhurst at once assented, saying:—

After the statement of my noble friend, it is impossible that I can proceed with my motion, but I shall not withdraw it—I shall only postpone it. Unless I find, as the result of the negotiations said to be going on at Berlin, that the Prussian Court accedes to the treaty of the 2nd of December, or to an equivalent treaty with France and this country, I shall bring forward the motion of which I have given notice on a future occasion.

In reply to Mr. French, Lord Palmerston made a similar announcement to the House of Commons.

The following telegraphic despatches in reference to this great event have since been received:—

BERLIN, Friday, March 2.—The Emperor of Russia died this morning. He was seized with influenza on Wednesday, and became worse on Thursday. This morning, after appealing to his physicians respecting his approaching end, he received the sacrament, took leave of his family, and expired.

STUTTGART, March 2.—On receipt of the intelligence of the serious illness of the Emperor of Russia, the Princess Royal of Wurtemberg (the Grand-Duchess Olga, daughter of the Emperor) and the Prince Royal, started for St. Petersburg.

THE HAGUE, March 2.—The Queen-Dowager (Anna Paulowna, daughter of the late Emperor Paul), received the news of the Emperor's death at one o'clock to-day.

BERLIN, Saturday Morning.—The Czar Nicholas Alexander assumed the government at St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon, and received homage as Emperor. Prince Charles of Prussia leaves Berlin to-morrow, to be present at the funeral of the late Emperor.

VIENNA, Saturday Evening.—The news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, which was known here at nine o'clock last night, has produced an immense sensation.

VIENNA, Sunday Morning.—The Archduke William, the personal friend of the new Emperor of Russia, goes to-day with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Alexander. The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* contains an article praising the high qualities of the late Emperor Nicholas, and expressing a confident hope that the Emperor Alexander will complete the work of peace begun by his father.

The Czar Nicholas had a severe attack of bronchitis at the beginning of February, and made himself much worse by going out on horseback when the weather was intensely cold.

The sensation produced in Paris by the unexpected death of the Emperor of Russia was intense. A rise of nearly four per cent. took place in the public funds. The English funds rose $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on Saturday.

I am told that when the Emperor received the news of the Czar's death, he remained absorbed in contemplation for some time, but that the first letter he wrote to Paris commenced with these words, "*Rien n'est changé*," and he went on to order that all the preparations for the continuance of the war, the formation of the army of the East, and his departure to the Crimea, should proceed as previously directed.—*Daily News Paris Correspondent*.

On the 2nd, Count Panin, the Minister of Justice, put seals upon the private cabinet of the late Emperor, in presence of the heir. The Empress, though much affected by the death of her husband, is, nevertheless, better than might have been expected after the shock she had received.

An order of the day by the Emperor of Austria declares that, in acknowledgment of the services rendered with noble eagerness by the Emperor Nicholas during a time of unfortunate trials, the Nicholas Regiment of Cuirassiers shall always preserve that name, as a lasting souvenir for the Austrian army.

The King of Prussia has ordered that his army shall wear mourning for four weeks.

HIS LAST HOURS.

Some details respecting the illness and death of the Emperor of Russia are published in the *Prussian Moniteur*, being the substance of intelligence received

by telegraph. The first message, dated St. Petersburg, 1.25 A.M., Thursday, March 1st, says: "The state of the Emperor became considerably worse yesterday evening. The bulletin is thus worded: 'Yesterday, a strong access of fever with inflammation of the lungs supervened. The fever lasted all night and prevented sleep. The ejections continue without obstacle. A slight attack of gout is remarked.' I may add that the weakness of the august invalid is much increased, and that the state of his Majesty, according to the opinion, at least, of his physicians, is very critical. Her Majesty the Empress keeps up pretty well."

A despatch dated on the afternoon of the same day, states that the condition of the Czar had not improved. Another dated half-past nine P.M., says: "The state of his Majesty the Emperor has become considerably worse in the course of the day. The ejections take place with difficulty, and give indications that the lungs are touched. Atrophy of the lungs is feared. Dr. Carell is very uneasy. At the request of the physicians, the Grand Duke, the heir, has begged the Emperor to receive the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist." The following are subsequent despatches:

Ten o'clock P.M.
The Emperor has declined to receive at present the Sacraments for the dying. The ceremony is adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Emperor sees no one but the Empress and the Grand Duke, heir-apparent. The Empress is cognizant of the danger, and begs me to inform his Majesty the King of it, and to communicate the same information to her august relatives at Strelitz.

March 2, Six o'clock A.M.
The Emperor has tranquilly received the communication of Dr. Mandt, that atrophy of the lungs is possible. He limited himself to ask, "When shall I be paralysed?" The physicians were not able to reply with exactitude. The Emperor then asked Dr. Carell, "When shall I stop breathing?" The Emperor has taken the Sacraments. He has taken leave of his wife and of his children, whom he has blessed separately, also his grandchildren, in a firm voice, with full consciousness, a great calm, and much presence of mind: The pulse is still firm, but weak has already been administered: The Empress bears up, and shows much resignation.

It appears that the Dr. Mandt, mentioned in the bulletin, is a homoeopathist. In the letter from which we have already quoted, Dr. Granville sneers at his "mystical drops and globules," and speaks of him as "exercising a most peremptory influence over his master."

When the Czar received the intelligence that Sardinia had thrown off her neutrality and openly joined the Western Alliance (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*), he was so overcome with passion that he raved with impotent rage. His first idea was to imprison all Sardinian subjects residing in Russia, and seize their property and ships. The Empress, in her delicate state of health, received such a shock from seeing the fit of passion that the Czar exhibited, that she was obliged to take to her bed, from which she has not yet risen. Nobody attempted to offer opposition, or to place him under restraint, and it was entirely owing to the sensible representations of the venerable Count Nesselrode that he was ultimately induced to give expression to his irritated feelings in the circular despatch of the 17th February, which bears evident internal signs of having been penned in a hurry and under great excitement, quite at variance with the usual care and skill which generally distinguish Russian diplomatic despatches.

The following is from the *Débat*: "His reign has lasted twenty-nine years three months and one day. The Emperor Nicholas has not died suddenly; he had been ill for twelve days before. We have before us letters from St. Petersburg of the 19th ult., which state that the Emperor then kept his bed by order of his first physician, M. Mandt. The Empress was also ill, and confined to her bed, and, as the apartments occupied by the Emperor and Empress are situated one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor of the palace, they had no direct communication, and did not see each other. The Emperor, however, must have called the Empress to him, as we know, from a telegraphic despatch, that before his death he had assembled round him all the members of his family present at St. Petersburg, in order to give them his blessing. Our correspondents attribute the illness of the Emperor to a cold. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, he continued his usual occupations; he was desirous to see everything for himself, and in the most minute details; he visited the soldiers in their barracks; he passed long and frequent reviews, forgetting the precautions his age required in such a climate and in such a severe season. To all the observations made to him by his children and by his most devoted servants, he replied, that he had something else to do besides taking care of his health. He had, however, attended to it for more than a year past, and at times felt some uneasiness. He said that he had reached, and even exceeded, the number of years which God had allowed to others of his race, and that his end was not far distant. He had treated himself according to his own ideas; he had insisted on his physicians putting him on a regimen which would prevent his getting corpulent, of which he had a singular dread. What change has taken place since the 19th February? It is said that he had an attack of apoplexy, or of paralysis of the lungs. That was a thing which Dr. Mandt had not anticipated, for at that time he felt no alarm, and his language was most satisfactory. The Emperor Nicholas was, moreover, subject to attacks of gout, and at the commencement of his illness he had felt some symptoms of it."

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Nicholas I., born 6th July, 1796, did not for a long time seem likely to inherit so much power. He was the third son of the Emperor Paul by his second wife, Mary of Wurtemberg, his elder brothers, Alexander

and Constantine, standing between him and the throne. The young Prince was educated, under the direction of his mother and the Baroness Lieven, by General Linsdorf, with the assistance of tutors for special departments of instruction. Great pains were taken to induct him into those sciences which contribute to perfect the military art, and his biographers praise the skill to which he attained in the theory and practice of fortification. The boy was not five years of age when the night Palace murder of March 28, 1801, made him an orphan. His brother Alexander was enthroned, and took the oath at the hands of his father's assassins. For years after these events Nicholas lived almost forgotten. In 1815 he travelled in Europe, visiting France and England. On his return to Russia he made the tour of the European provinces of the empire, and shortly after his return to St. Petersburg (July 13, 1817) he espoused Charlotte, eldest daughter of Frederick III., of Prussia, and sister of the present King. Alexander, his eldest son, was born in the following year. His first public act was a letter written to the Archbishop of Moscow, in which, with many professions of humility and faith, he announced his intention to erect a church in honour of St. Alexander Newsky.

In 1825, his brother the Emperor Alexander died at Taganrog. The next heir was Constantine, but he had already, it was understood, renounced the throne, in consequence of a disqualifying marriage with a Polish lady, whom he would not repudiate; and Nicholas took possession. The troops had taken the oath of fidelity to Constantine, and, denouncing Nicholas as an usurper, they called aloud for "Constantine and the Constitution." Milorodovitch, the Governor of St. Petersburg, and the veteran favourites of the army, were sent to parley with them. The Archbishop appealed to them in his ecclesiastical robes; but all in vain. The populace began to sympathise with the troops; and the scene which ensued has been described as follows:—"The tide and tumult of death swept on to the Imperial Palace. The Emperor and Empress had proceeded alone to their chapel, and on their knees upon the altar-steps had mutually sworn to die as sovereigns. Then, placing himself at the head of the guard, that yet remained loyal, the Czar rode out and confronted the rebels. Standing before them with haughty bearing, he cried in a firm tone, 'Return to your ranks—obey—down upon your knees!' The energy of his voice—his countenance calm, though pale—and the veneration with which every Russ regards the person of his sovereign—prevailed. Most of the soldiers knelt before their master, and grounded their arms in token of submission." The revolt was quelled, and the ascendancy of the Emperor established. It was never after shaken. The new Czar speedily showed his military ambition. He made war on Persia, soon after he was crowned; he made war on Turkey, almost before he had made peace with Persia; and, in 1829, dictated the treaty of Adrianople to the Sultan.

In 1830, the Emperor Nicholas quelled the Polish revolution. On November the 29th, 1830, Warsaw rose in arms; two conflagrations, lighted at the same moment, were the signal of revolt. The Grand Duke Constantine, whose assassination had been determined on, had barely time to escape. The Poles gained the victory over the Imperial troops; the arsenal fell into their hands, and a Provisional Government was established. Dissensions soon arose among the heads of the revolution, and in the meantime the Emperor, who had refused all negotiations, made the most extensive preparations for putting down the rebellion. On the 14th of February, 1831, hostilities began. The Poles gained hard-earned victories at Praga, Grochow, and Wagle. The second great battle was that of Ostrolenka, May 12th, 1831, wherein Diebitsch was also defeated after an obstinate resistance. Shortly after, on June the 16th, the General died of the cholera, and Constantine himself only survived until the 29th of the same month. Field-Marshal Paskiewitch was now placed at the head of the army, which at once advanced upon Warsaw. The Polish State Council summoned the people to rise en masse; and the summons was obeyed as far as it was practicable to do so. On the 6th of September Warsaw was awakened by the ominous thunder of the Russian cannon; the Russians advanced triumphantly, but were unable to gain possession of the city until the following day. The revolution was ended.

The July revolution necessarily involved changes in the policy of the Cabinet at St. Petersburg. The Czar considered the establishment of the July monarchy as a new triumph of revolutionary principles in Europe. At this period the strokes of Russian policy assumed a very bold complexion. The Czar no longer sought to conceal the plans he entertained with regard to the East. He built fortifications in the Baltic provinces, and took possession of several important positions on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas. In 1832, his troops camped in the Bosphorus, and he negotiated the treaty of Unkar Skelessi; by Oriental intrigues, in 1840, he nearly brought about a war between England and France.

With the exception of the combat in the Caucasus, peace had at length descended on the giant empire of Russia. Works of peace were now prosecuted. So, for instance, the Emperor gave orders, in 1844, for the construction of a railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow; he also published an ukase, which greatly increased the efficacy of the law respecting serfdom, passed 1801. In 1844 Nicholas visited England. Two ideas seem constantly to have occupied the mind of the Emperor; the political combination of the various portions of his empire to form an unity, and the amalgamation of the various religious sects. All his acts at this period exhibit traces of these two features. In Poland a new civil and penal code was established, framed entirely on the Russian principle.

On receiving the first tidings of the breaking out of

the French Revolution in 1848, the Emperor said to the officers of his Guard, "Gentlemen, prepare to mount your horses!" for it lay entirely in his plan to assume an imposing and warlike attitude in the face of the revolution. But in Russia itself a secret society had formed a conspiracy against the rule, and, perhaps, even against the life of the Czar. A military commission pronounced sentence of death upon twenty-seven conspirators; the punishment was afterwards commuted to imprisonment. We need not recapitulate the part which Nicholas took in the Hungarian war of independence, the details of the long-sustained struggle in the Caucasus, or the outbreak of the war with Turkey. These events are familiar to all.

The principles of the late ruler's domestic administration have been well explained in recent popular works. It was to employ every instrumentality of civilisation to keep his subjects, "his children," he called them, in ignorance, superstition, and slavery. A French writer has said, "In all Russia there is but one man"—but one will moving freely in the natural sphere. The Church and the secret police were his great engines of government. To the Church, which taught Russia to reverence him next to God, he allowed no more power or freedom than to the lay corporations. Autocracy he carried even into the Calendar, advancing or degrading a saint by ukases with as little compunction as he would promote or reduce an officer of his staff. The Holy Synod he governed by the medium of an epauletted aide-de-camp, appointed by him its President. This artful and perpetual substitution of the earthly potentate and pontiff for the divine object of religion has succeeded so well that Russia a week ago could probably have furnished 50,000,000 persons to whom the Czar was as a god. The secret police formed in Russia a terrible inquisition; its agents, bland and smiling, were everywhere, "to mark the noble actions of the good, and to discover and punish vice," as it was said. A father not long ago denounced his son; it was rewarded as heroism. Under Nicholas, delation and treachery so effectually did their work, that it is exceedingly rare to find in a Russian city a man who can look you straight in the face. To suppress liberal studies was always a great object with the departed Czar. The universities of the empire, maintained with great ostentation, were kept up in order to educate men in those sciences which can be utilised in war or in economic administration. Generous and ennobling literature was systematically discouraged. The policy of the Czar abroad is too well impressed in passing events to need illustration. Nicholas only followed the traditions of his house in his wars of conquest in Persia, Turkey, and the Caucasus, and in his recent attempt to erect at St. Petersburg a Court to which 12,000,000 subjects of the Sultan might incessantly appeal against their master.

One or two personal traits of the Czar must complete this brief notice. His habits were ostentatiously simple, dramatically soldierlike. The luxuries on his table were not for him. His military form was but upon rare occasions to be seen enclosed within a carriage. His industry was as remarkable as his temperance; to inspect fortresses and review army corps he would travel days and nights. He was a devourer of newspapers, not of the few feeble reactionary journals published in free countries; those he despised, but of such newspapers as he well knew represented the independence and intelligence of the communities where they were produced.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE VACANT THRONE.

Accounts from St. Petersburg describe the undisputed succession of the Grand-Duke Alexander to the throne of his father. Alexander II. assumed the government on Friday afternoon, and received the homage of the generals and nobles present in the capital. The oath was administered to the garrison of St. Petersburg on Saturday. As to the chances of his undisturbed possession of the throne opinions vary. The *Daily News* supplies some timely information:—

Alexander is peace-loving—fond of his ease and pleasure. But these very feelings will incline him to fall in with the wishes—to adopt the tone of the persons by whom he is surrounded. He will also have to reckon with "brother Constantine," who is fanatical, warlike, and ambitious; and who, if his elder brother evince a distaste for crusading, may, perchance, snatch both "fiery cross" and sceptre out of his hands. Everything conspires to render it probable that the new Czar will seek to swim with the stream; and therefore it is to us all-important to know what is the direction and force of the current.

This knowledge, however, the jealousy with which the Russian Government has ever laboured to prevent foreigners from spying into the secrets of the prison-house renders very difficult of attainment. We have every reason to believe that the mass of the Russian population is in that rude state which enables a few of the dominant caste to work effectually upon its prejudices and superstition. If we could ascertain the views of a few of the nobles who hold high offices in the State, and the extent of their influence, we should have a clue to what we seek; but, unfortunately, in that land of falsehood, the Russian Court, even this knowledge is denied us. All that can be said is that the events of the last two years would seem to indicate that at present the Muscovite, or Slavonic party, is in the ascendant. Constantine, it is pretty well ascertained, is the favourite of this faction. At this moment more than one of the most important offices of the State are held by intelligent and energetic members of the party. Siniavin, who, under the instructions of Nesselrode, has acquired much of the knowledge and tact of his master, has long been at the head of the Asiatic department of Foreign Affairs, the most numerous and effectively manned of all the departments of the State. This man, who never mingles with society, and whose name may be unknown to many who have for years moved in the courtly circles of St. Petersburg, possesses, in virtue of his office, and of his having generally filled the place of Count Nesselrode during the occasional absences of that statesman, an unequalled knowledge of all the foreign

relations of Russia, and a mastery over the minds of the *employés*. Another important member of the Slavonic party is Count Protassoff, who is at the head of the Synod. Not less influential, from character and position, is Count Bloudoff, who, besides being President of the Department of Laws, and a Member of the Council for the Affairs of Poland, presided over the second session of the late Emperor's *Chancellerie Privée*. Mentschikoff, too, is Minister of Marine. This brief and imperfect *résumé* may suffice to indicate to what an extent the reins of Government at St. Petersburg are in the hands of the Slavonic faction. Should Alexander evince any disposition to deviate from the policy latterly pursued by his father, the partisans of Constantine command the garrison of the Cabinet. Nor will it be difficult to find a pretext for superseding the elder brother in favour of the younger. Though it is certain that Nicholas was averse to trench on the rights of his eldest born, the idea has been broached in Russia that the son of the Emperor—the son born after his father's accession to the throne—has a better claim to the succession than the son born to Nicholas while yet a subject. Moreover, should Constantine or his partisans be disposed to try to dispute the claims of Alexander, they would have the countenance of the clergy, with Philaret, the Metropolitan of Moscow, at their head; and however cavalierly the Russian may treat his priest personally, he bows before him with servile and superstitious dread when in discharge of his ecclesiastical functions. The religion of the Russian is, in fact, more nearly akin to a timid belief in witchcraft than to a rational faith. It is Fetichism, not religion.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.

The Emperor leaves issue by his excellent Empress (who survives him), sister of the King of Prussia, the following: The Grand Duke Alexander (now Emperor) (the Czesarevitch), born 29th April, 1818, and married 28th April, 1841, the Princess Marie, daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, by whom he has a youthful family, his eldest son, Nicholas (now Czesarevitch), born 20th Sept., 1843. The Grand Duchess, Marie, born 18th Aug., 1819, widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. The Grand Duchess Olga, born 17th Sept. 1822, and married 13th July, 1846, to the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg. The Grand Duke Constantine, born 21st Sept. 1827, married 23rd April, 1847, to the Princess Alexandra, of Saxe Altenburg. The Grand Duke Nicholas, born 8th August, 1831. The Grand Duke Michael, born Oct. 25, 1832. The surviving sisters of the late Emperor are the reigning Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar and the Queen of Holland.

A very remarkable communication appears in the *Times*, of Monday, from the pen of Dr. Granville, of Curzon-street, Mayfair. He incloses a letter written by him from Kissingen, dated July 6, 1853, to Lord Palmerston, in reference to the health of the Emperor of Russia and family, based upon evidence which came under his notice during his attendance upon a high personage in the Imperial Court, in 1849. Dr. Granville now publishes that letter with a view to show that he had anticipated the catastrophe which occurred last week, and to express his conviction that if our Government, instead of continuing for months together to use all sorts of unprofitable arguments with the Czar, had employed peremptory language and peremptory action towards the Imperial and real "sick man," the infliction on his own devoted people and those of the three nations allied against him of that irreparable mischief which he has been suffered to perpetrate, might have been spared. "It was thus that Pitt dealt with Paul. But, alas! there is no Pitt now." The following is an extract from the letter in question:—

The health of the Czar is shaken. It has become so gradually for the last five years. He has been irritable, passionate, fanciful, more than usually superstitious, capricious, hasty, precipitate, and obstinate withal—all from ill-health, unskillfully treated; and of late deteriorating into a degree of cerebral excitement, which, while it takes from him the power of steady reasoning, impels him to every extravagance, in the same manner as with his father in 1800; as with Alexander, in Poland, in 1820; as with Constantine, at Warsaw, in 1830; as with Michael, at St. Petersburg, in 1848-9. Like them, his nature feels the fatal transmission of hereditary insanity, the natural consequence of an overlooked and progressive congestion of the brain. Like them, he is hurrying to his fate, sudden death, from congestive disease. The same period of life, between forty-five and sixty years of age, sees the career of this fatal family cut short.

Paul, at first violent and fanatical, a perfect lunatic at forty-five years of age, is despatched at forty-seven, in 1801.

Alexander dies at Taganrog in December, 1825, aged forty-eight. For five years previously his temper and his mind had at times exhibited the parental malady, by his capricious and wayward manner of treating the Polish provinces. He died of congestive fever of the brain, during which he knocked down his favourite physician, Sir James Wylie, who assured me of the fact at St. Petersburg in 1823, because he wished to apply leeches to his temples.

Constantine, eccentric always, tyrannical, cruel, dies at Warsaw suddenly, in July, 1831, aged fifty-two years, after having caused rebellion in the country by his harsh treatment of the cadet officers. I saw and conversed with him on the parade and in his palace at Warsaw, in December, 1828. His looks and demeanour sufficiently denoted to a medical man what he was, and what his fate would be. It has been said that he died of cholera; again, that he had been despatched like his father. The physician in chief of the Polish Military Hospitals assured me, some years after, that he had died apoplectic, and in a rage.

Michael, after many years of suffering from the same complaints which afflict his only surviving brother—enlarged liver, deranged digestion, and fulness of blood in the head—became in 1848-9 intolerably irritable, violent, and tyrannical to his own officers of the artillery and engineers service, of which he was the supreme chief. In July, 1849, he consulted me at St. Petersburg. It was after he had passed in review the whole train of artillery which was leaving the capital for Hungary, at which review I was present and near him, and witnessed scenes of violent temper towards generals and aides-de-camp hardly

equalled in a lunatic asylum. I found him as described above. I advised, cupping, diet, non-exposure to the sun and to fatigue, the administration of suitable medicines and the cessation from drinking steel mineral waters, of which he was fond ever since he had been at Kissingen. His physician, the younger Sir James Wylie (himself since suddenly dead), assented reluctantly, but did not carry my advice into execution. The Grand Duke, in the state he was, unrelieved by any medical measure or proper treatment, joined the army, rode out in the sun, and fell from his horse apoplectic in September, 1849, aged forty-eight.

To complete this disastrous picture of the grandchildren of Catherine, their mother, Maria of Wurtemberg, a most exemplary princess, died apoplectic in November, 1829, scarcely more than sixty-five years of age. The attack, mistaken for weakness, was treated with stimulants and bark by her physician, Ruhl, and bleeding was only had recourse to when the mistake was discovered—but too late to save. The meek and mild Elizabeth had but a short time before followed her Imperial partner, Alexander, to the grave, in the still fresh years of womanhood, fifty years of age.

From these facts Dr. Granville expresses his conviction that the method of dealing with the Czar ought to differ from the regular mode of transacting business between Government and Government. It is explained that the letter was written to Lord Palmerston, because he was formerly his lordship's physician. An acknowledgment of its receipt was received by Dr. Granville by return of post, in his lordship's own handwriting. The doctor goes on to relate, that at an interview with Lord Palmerston, February 23, 1854, on matters of a private nature, his lordship was pleased to ask him before they separated, whether he still adhered to his opinion and prediction. "I replied, that before July, 1855 (the Emperor would then be fifty-nine years old), what I had anticipated would happen. Let but a few reverses overtake the Emperor," I added, "and his death, like that of all his brothers, will be sudden." It has proved so. Alma, Inkeremann, Balaklava, shook the mighty brain. Eupatoria completed the stroke, which has anticipated my prognosis only by a few weeks."

COMMENTS OF THE DAILY PRESS.

The *Times* of Saturday opened an article as follows:—"Scarcely had the intelligence of the serious illness of the Emperor of Russia arrived in this country in the course of yesterday morning, when authentic despatches reached the Government announcing that his life was already at an end, and that soon after midnight on the second of March Nicholas I. had expired. His death is attributed to pulmonary apoplexy, or congestion of the lungs. No single event could have happened in Europe of such momentous importance at the present time to the whole family of civilised nations; no event could have occurred more startling from the contrast between the pride and power of a ruler who sent forth but yesterday his myriads to battle, and seemed to hold the issues of life and death in his own hands, but who is now less than the least of his serfs, and lower than the dust of that empire which was lately his own. In the long array of history, and among those figures dimly seen along the ages of the past which bear imperishable traces of their guilt and their doom, none stands a more visible mark of retributive justice than he who has thus abruptly passed from the scene of human affairs. The summons of Belshazzar upon the fiery wall was not more appalling,—the destruction of Sennacherib not more terrible. This blow has fallen not only on the armies which Russia has equipped for the defence of her territory,—not only on her policy and her alliances, but more especially on the one great author of the war, who has expiated with the loss of reputation, the loss of power, and the loss of life itself, the outrage he committed on the rights of other States and on the peace of Europe. We shall not press against the bier of the public enemy the charges to which in his lifetime the Emperor Nicholas was exposed; we shall not give vent to feelings of hostility and resentment against one who is beyond the reach of human censure. The touch of an Omnipotent will reduces the fabric of all earthly power to dust and ashes, and vindicates the course of eternal justice by means infinitely above our knowledge. Such an event silences the discord of the world, as it were by the stroke of Heaven, and must suggest even to the most indifferent minds thoughts which cannot find their place among the petty interests of daily life." A brief sketch of the career of the late Emperor is then given, in the course of which it is remarked that no prince of the house of Romanoff has ever reached old age, and that the close of their lives has been sometimes violent, always sudden. "Nicholas has lived beyond the customary age of his race, and probably the cause of his death is to be traced to the long and uncontrolled exercise of absolute power, to the natural violence of his passions, and to the effect on such a character of the bitter lessons of the last few months." The late Emperor is praised for his success in developing the resources of the country. "The means of communication were improved, foreign merchants were protected, the numerous departments of public service were placed under severe control, and the condition of the rural population on the vast domains of the Crown was notably improved. No sovereign ever succeeded in inspiring his own subjects of the Muscovite race with a more fanatical attachment to his person, and it is perfectly true that wherever the lofty stature and imperial port of the Czar were seen throughout his dominions he was hailed as a demigod rather than as a man. His pride rose with his station and his power, and at times he seemed possessed with hallucinations acting upon a mystical and excitable nature, as if he, indeed, transcended the appointed limits of all human greatness." Touching his late career of aggression, it is remarked:—"He was warned early, frequently, and emphatically, that if he per-

sisted in this course, and if he failed to control that indomitable pride which gave a pernicious import to his smallest actions, he would fall under the ban of Europe; and it is impossible to doubt that the agonising sense of humiliation and remorse at the loss of all he had reason to prize has terminated his life. It is one of the most solemn and forcible examples of the tie which links human greatness to human frailty; and throughout all future time the reign of Nicholas of Russia will be remembered as an instance of the miserable ending of a career which has been sacrificed to bad and destructive passions, when it might have been prolonged in peace, good fame, and honour."

In another article on the same day, the leading journal remarked—"By the concurrent testimony of all who have known the Emperor Nicholas, he was such a man as the ancients magnified into a demigod,—herculean in his very frame, of uncommon stature, beauty, and grace, born to be a king of men—such an one as our own William the Conqueror, or even as Charlemagne. Nothing this world can supply for itself or borrow from the unseen was wanting to feed his ambition, to exalt his genius, to assist his undertakings. From the beginning of his reign he showed that he inherited and grasped, as in one possession, all the accumulated hopes and illusions of his dynasty. Secure as he felt from the West, he prepared at once for the conquest of the East. One check after another only taught him to lay deeper the foundation of dominion; but for thirty years he has never ceased, above ground or underground, to push his scheme of universal empire." After describing the difficulties which have been accumulating around the Czar during the last two years, the eloquent writer concludes:—"In this fellest struggle and this darkest hour the Emperor Nicholas, still tightening his grasp, still stretching his ken, still wielding more gigantic weapons, still calling louder to his vassals, and rising higher in his tone, at the fullest tension of his heart, mind, and soul, and every sense preternaturally quickened to the last, has suddenly succumbed to the law of mortality, snapped at full bend, fallen at full flight, and, like that most formidable foe of his house, whose representative, by a strange chance, he has seen once more invading his soil,—

"Left a name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral or adorn a tale."

The *Post* observes,—"There can be no doubt that if the new Emperor be unfettered, and if he be disposed for peace, its conditions might, in some sort, be modified, by the obvious fact that his honour, on the one hand, not being engaged as that of his father, and, on the other, not having incurred the same culpability, we might impose conditions less wounding, and he might readily make larger concessions. We only hope it may be so. One of the chief obstacles to peace, under such circumstances, would be Sebastopol, for we could hardly come to terms if our armies were to return *re infecta* from the Crimea. Such a fact would do us infinite discredit and mischief in the East; and, on the other hand, the mildest of Czars cannot be expected to give up the command of the Black Sea so long as the great arsenal of Sebastopol can defy the united efforts of England and France. Cost what it may, we must make every effort to reduce it; and, when at last it falls, we may entertain solid hopes of peace, if Alexander be the new Czar, and if he follow the injunctions of his heart. . . . The Conference at Vienna will, of course, be delayed for a short time, and will be renewed under new auspices; let us hope more favourable. In the meanwhile, all Europe will wait with anxiety for intelligence from the Russian capital, and for the first decisions and manifestos of the new Ruler of All the Russias."

The *Daily News* draws the following conclusion from this great event:—"This is no time for negotiations, but for pushing on our military operations in the Crimea with increased vigour. When there is doubt, and uncertainty, and hesitation in the enemy's camp, that is the time to strike home. The duty and interest of England and its Government are clear. They cannot, consistently with the national honour and the national safety, withdraw from the contest until the object for which it was undertaken has been attained."

The *Morning Chronicle* takes much the same ground:—"It is possible, in the words of Lord Clarendon, that the death of the Emperor Nicholas may 'exercise an important and immediate influence on the policy of Russia.' But, after all, we have suffered from the incarnate genius of that policy during the last two years, it would be something worse than weakness were we to recede from our position, in expectation of some relaxation of its omnipresent action to follow from the personal character of the Emperor's successor."

THE SUPPRESSED PAMPHLET.

(From the *Examiner*.)

A pamphlet with the title *De la Conduite de la Guerre d'Orient, Mémoire adressé au Gouvernement de l'Empereur Napoléon III., par un Officier Général*, has been printed at Paris, and suppressed by order of the French Government. It is rumoured that it has been written upon information furnished by Prince Napoleon. It professes to give the history of the causes of the war, and, above all, of the expedition to the Crimea. Having obtained possession of a copy of this pamphlet, we subjoin an abstract of its leading statements.

The idea of the expedition is affirmed to have originated at the beginning of July, with the French Emperor, who drew out the plan with his own hand, and submitted it to the Governments of London and Vienna, both of which gave it their warmest approval. On its arrival at the allied camps, Marshal St. Arnaud adopted

it with enthusiasm. He propounded it to a council of war, held at Varna on the 10th of August, and gave it as his opinion that after defeating the Russians in a pitched battle, the Allies could march straight to Sebastopol and take it by a *coup de main*. "All eyes were directed to Lord Raglan, whose countenance had for some minutes worn an expression of incredulity. He objected that we were without information as to the Russian force, and the state of the place on the land side. The roads, rivers, and natural obstacles were equally unknown. He objected above all that we were deficient in cavalry, and that the Russian horse were both numerous and excellent. The game was not equal."

Admiral Hamelin enforced the views thus put forth by the English Commander-in-Chief, and added fresh objections, such as the variableness of the climate at that period of the year, and the difficulty of keeping up communication by the sea during the stormy season. Hereupon, after an expression of opinion from General Canrobert that Sebastopol would infallibly fall into our hands after the rout of the Russian army, Lord Raglan inquired, "What if the place resists, and is well fortified?" Marshal St. Arnaud answered that they must then have recourse to a siege; and that when the fortifications on the north were taken, we should necessarily be master of the town. If the fortifications on the north, he continued, were too strong for them, it would be easy to go to the south, and commence a regular siege with the assistance of the fleets, which would have a good anchorage at Balaklava. In the course of the discussion he freely quoted the authority of the French Emperor in support of his arguments; and the final result was that Lord Raglan, in spite of the objections he had offered, joined St. Arnaud, Canrobert, and Bosquet, in voting for the expedition, while Admiral Hamelin, Admiral Dundas, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Napoleon voted against it.

The pamphlet, which is very unfavourable to Marshal St. Arnaud, then proceeds to state that he was so ill on the morning of the 20th that the attack was arranged in his presence by General Martimprey, the Chief of the Staff, and that the sick man could only give his assent by a sign. The battle was fought; and when the Allies continued their march after the victory, and arrived at the Belbek, they found the mouth and left bank of the river defended by batteries. Upon this Lord Raglan and General Martimprey thought it dangerous to attempt to carry them, and at a council of war it was determined to march to the south. Marshal St. Arnaud continued at this period to speak of the assault as a thing that could be easily executed after a bombardment of from twelve to twenty-four hours, but he was too far gone to take any real part in the measures adopted, and on the 26th he resigned his command.

"He summoned the generals of divisions and of brigades, and endeavoured to make them a last address, but his feebleness did not permit him to proceed. He made a final effort, and said that he thought he should not be departing from the wishes of the Emperor in assigning the command to the general who appeared to have been designated by the unanimous voice of the army. 'I have selected Canrobert,' he said, 'to replace me pending the confirmation of the appointment by his Majesty.' The Marshal made a sign with his hand to General Martimprey, who advanced to General Canrobert and presented him the paper which contained his provisional commission. Instead of taking the paper, General Canrobert drew from his pocket a letter bearing the arms of the Emperor. Marshal St. Arnaud opened his eyes, but expressed no surprise. His head fell back on his pillow, and he uttered faintly these words, 'It is well.'"

The pamphleteer does not scruple to give his opinion upon the different courses which were open to the Allies. "Could we," he asks, "have taken Sebastopol by a *coup de main* on the north after the battle of Alma? Perhaps—at all events it should have been tried. Once arrived on the south, could we reduce the place by a bombardment, make a breach, and carry it by assault? That is more doubtful. The position was changed to our disadvantage, and if we had carried the place we could not have held it. The fort Siévra on the north, which commands the town, the harbour, and the port, was armed with more than 300 heavy cannon, and defended by a garrison of 3,000 men. As long as that fort is occupied by the enemy the place when taken is not tenable. The commanders-in-chief never appeared conscious of the existence of this obstacle. Neither in the journals of the siege, their reports, or their conversations, is there any trace to be found of considerations which were the anxiety of everybody. Doubtless they thought themselves obliged to promise miracles to their respective Governments, as their Governments thought themselves obliged to promise miracles to the public to conceal the irreparable fault of the expedition."

The pamphlet continues the narrative down to the day after the battle of Inkerman, when the French were inclined to take advantage of the demoralisation of the Russians to attempt the assault, but Lord Raglan urged upon General Canrobert that the allied forces, and especially those of the English, were insufficient for the enterprise. There were only, he said, two courses—to continue the siege or re-embark. And the writer or instigator of the pamphlet, who had all along been in favour of a campaign on the Danube, would evidently have preferred a retreat, in which he could see no disgrace to the allied armies. General Canrobert, as well as the English Commander-in-Chief, thought otherwise.

The award of Mr. Whalley, Q.C., the arbitrator in the important "libel" case of *Davies v. Pratt*, is now known. The arbitrator finds in favour of the defendant, and awards and determines that the plaintiff shall pay to the defendant the costs of the reference and of the award. In other words, the defendant's plea of justification is decided to be complete.

THE WAR.

THE CRIMEA.

Intelligence received from Constantinople to the 22nd ult. mentions a report that the Allied Generals had decided to attack the Russians under General Liprandi, and then to invest Sebastopol.

Advices from Constantinople of the 22nd February says the mortality at Scutari was then diminishing.

The Russians, on their retreat after the attack on Eupatoria, left a number of scaling ladders behind them.

The letters of the 13th ult. received from the Crimea, state that the French army was aware of the Emperor's design to visit the Crimea, and most ardently longed for its execution.

The French Minister of Marine has received the two following telegraphic despatches by way of Bucharest. The first from Vice-Admiral Bruat, dated on board the *Montebello*, Kamiesch, 20th February, gives the following account of the engagement at Eupatoria:—

"During the day of the 17th, the position of Eupatoria was attacked on the east side by eighty pieces of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, under the orders of General Korff, and twelve regiments of infantry, forming about 25,000 men, commanded by General Osten-Sacken. The action lasted from half-past five in the morning till ten o'clock. The Russians were vigorously repulsed, with a loss of 600 killed, and wounded in proportion. The Turks had eighty men killed and 250 wounded. The Egyptian general of division, Selim Pasha, and Colonel Rustum Bey were killed. The steamers anchored in the roads contributed energetically to the defence of the town. I have sent to Eupatoria the *Brandon* and *Megère*. Admiral Lyons has dispatched to the same post a frigate, two steam-schooners, with two gun-boats."

The second despatch, from the Captain of the *Veloce*, is dated Eupatoria, Feb. 21:—

Since the 17th February, the Russians have not renewed their attack on Eupatoria. To-day I have observed several columns of infantry, accompanied with a convoy of waggons, retreating in the direction of Simpheropol. Several villages are still burning in this neighbourhood. Fresh artillery has been landed, and new fortifications erected. The town is in an excellent condition for defence.

The *Gazette* of Friday contains the following despatch from Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle:—

Before Sebastopol, Feb. 17, 1855.

My Lord Duke,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace that the weather has improved since I last addressed you, and the country is becoming drier.

Two days ago the thermometer was up at 60. It was somewhat lower yesterday, and early this morning it was down below freezing point, and at this moment it is snowing.

I mention these particulars in order to show your Grace how variable this climate is.

No movement has been made on the part of the enemy. The garrison of Sebastopol is engaged in deepening the ditches and improving the defences of the south front, and in constructing works on the north side of the harbour.

I have received information that the Russian army in the neighbourhood of Bakschi Serai and Simpheropol is suffering much from want of provisions, and from privations of all kinds.

I am happy to be able to say that the railway is making considerable progress, and every hope is entertained that in the course of a very short time it will be available for transit as far as Kadikoi, which will accelerate the conveyance of stores up to the camp.

I enclose the return of casualties up to the 16th inst. I have great pleasure in stating that Colonel Bell, of the Royal Regiment, who received a slight wound in the side from a musket ball, when commanding in the trenches, on the night of the 14th inst., experiences very little inconvenience from it, and has felt well enough to discharge his duty with his accustomed zeal.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

Casualties from the 12th to the 16th Feb. inclusive: Colonel George Bell, of the 1st Royals, slightly wounded; eight rank and file wounded.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the full powers of Prince Gortschakoff have been renewed, and the existing basis of the peace negotiations confirmed.

Lord John Russell arrived in Vienna on Sunday night.

In spite of the professions made by Prussia of an earnest desire to enter into positive engagements with the allied powers, when it came to the point, General Weddell found himself obliged to break off the conferences at Paris, and return hastily to Berlin; M. Von Usedom came back to this country, and Lord John Russell's conversations with the King and M. de Manteuffel do not appear to have been more conclusive. The whole negotiation is thought to have been a sham.

There seems some chance of Wurtemberg coming over to the Western alliance. At a meeting of the Chambers at Stuttgart on Thursday, the Chamber of Deputies voted by a considerable majority the three millions demanded by the Minister of War, inserting formally in the bill the request of a close alliance to the policy of Austria.

PREPARATIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The army of Paris has assumed, since the 1st inst., the name of the army of the East, and is composed of eight divisions. Marshal Magnan is to command in chief the Eastern army, and to retain the government of the first military division. The Eastern army will consist of 50,000 infantry, 7,000 or 8,000 cavalry, 16 batteries of artillery, two for each division, and a corps of engineers.

The first division of the army at Lyons, composed of the 47th, 52nd, 62nd, 73rd, and a fifth regiment of infantry, of two batteries of artillery, and a company of engineers, has been ordered to join the army in the

Crimea, of which it is to form the 10th division. The division of General Lusy Pelissac, now encamped at Sathonay, near Lyons, is to become the 11th division of that army.

The *Lausanne Gazette* states that the second Foreign Legion, in the service of France, had already its full complement of men, double the number required having presented themselves to enlist. Among the officers are several belonging to the most distinguished families.

Since the news of the Emperor's death, orders have been despatched to General Canrobert to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigour. Of the departure of the Emperor Napoleon for the Crimea nothing whatever can be said more than has been already. Everything continues in the same state of preparation.

The ships now fitting for the Baltic will carry a total armament of 2,188 guns, a considerable proportion of which will be of the Lancaster construction. There appears likely to be a Channel squadron as well as a Baltic fleet, if report may be trusted. Sundry ships have been ordered to refit "for Channel service." The force at Spithead will now be hourly swelling towards its fully intended proportions of "100 pennants."

It is intended immediately to reinforce the Army in the Crimea, by sending out at least 10,000 additional troops, exclusive of cavalry.

Active operations have commenced for enrolling volunteers for the Royal Navy, such as able and ordinary seamen, either for limited or continuous service.

Two cavalry and five infantry regiments, in all, will be sent from India to the Crimea, making a total of 7,700 men. These will proceed by the overland route to Alexandria, where they will embark for the Crimea.

THE EARL OF LUCAN AND THE CHARGE AT BALAKLAVA.

Lord Lucan arrived in London on Thursday. On Friday, the *Times* published a copy of a letter addressed by him to Lord Raglan, complaining of the use of the phrase "misconception of instructions" in his despatch accounting for the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava. Lord Lucan says that on receiving the order from Captain Nolan he urged the uselessness of such an attack; whereupon Captain Nolan said, authoritatively, that he was to attack immediately, "I asked him 'Where, and what to do?' as neither enemy nor guns were within sight. He replied, in a most disrespectful but significant manner, pointing to the further end of the valley, 'There, my Lord, is your enemy; there are your guns.' Lord Lucan considers this positive, and says that he dared not disobey an order written by his commander, and "given from an elevated position commanding an entire view of all the batteries and the position of the enemy." This letter, it is stated, Lord Lucan, when asked, declined to withdraw; Lord Raglan referred the matter home; and the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Hardinge thought it would be inexpedient to retain in command a general of cavalry so seriously disagreeing with his immediate superior; hence the recall of Lord Lucan.

The Earl of Lucan appeared in the House of Lords on Friday night, "talking with great energy and volubility" before the proceedings began, and looking remarkably strong and robust. After Lord Clarendon's statement respecting the death of the *Chiar*, Lord Lucan stated that he had called upon the Commander-in-chief and requested that his conduct might be investigated by a court-martial. He then proceeded to read, without comment, the correspondence respecting his recall.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Tefik Pasha, son-in-law of Omar Pasha, has died at Eupatoria of typhus fever.

The late circular of the honorary secretaries of the local committees of the Patriotic Fund pointed out National Schools for the orphans, but it has since been explained, "this was only as an example, and the orphans of Roman Catholics and Dissenters may, of course, be placed in their own schools, and will be paid for by the committee upon the same scale as the other children."

Sir J. M'Neill, G.C.B., and the members of the Sanitary Commission appointed to examine the state of the British military hospitals in the East, together with several civil engineers, sailed for Constantinople in the Marseilles mail-steam-packet *Tamise* on Monday last.

A despatch from Sebastopol, dated Feb. 14, states that Prince Menschikoff is ill of an old and dangerous complaint.

The treaty of alliance between the Western Powers and Sardinia was carried in the Senate by 63 out of 90 votes, and ratified at Turin on Saturday. The Senate has voted the convention respecting the loan by 63 votes against 27.

Advices from Smyrna of the 25th February state 1,000 English sick had arrived at the hospital.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

On Monday afternoon the Empress of Austria was safely delivered of a daughter.

The Canton of Ticino is in a very disturbed state. Armed bands have committed all sorts of excesses.

The contemplated visit of the Emperor of the French to the Crimea, it is now affirmed, has been postponed, if not altogether abandoned, from a fear of some conspiracy on the part of Prince Napoleon with the Republican party, to overthrow the existing Government during the absence of its chief. In this invention there is considerable audacity. Upon a known basis of fact is raised an ingenious superstructure of fiction. Prince Napoleon, during the Republic, was the chief of the Mountain; but no true Republican ever suspected him of a sincerity similar to that of his uncle Lucien.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The *Moniteur* records that on Saturday the Emperor visited the camp of Ambleuse early in the morning, returned to Boulogne before one, and received Lord Clarendon, who had come from London, in a private audience. On the morrow the Emperor visited the camps of Wimereux and Honvaul, and subsequently returned to Paris.

The *Messenger* of Tahiti contains a long recital of disturbances which had broken out at Raiatea, one of the islands adjacent to the seat of the French Protectorate. One of the chiefs had raised the standard of revolt against the King of the Island, and a battle took place, in which the King's troops had four men killed, and eight of the rebels were left on the ground. Some of the insurgents took refuge on board the English schooner *Josephine*, and the captain refused to deliver them up to the King, except on condition of their lives being spared, which was promised.

The accounts received by the last Overland Mail come down to the 31st January from Bombay, and the 15th from Hong-Kong. They contain nothing of the least general importance beyond this one fact, that on Saturday, Jan. 20, for the first time in the history of British India, the public were admitted to hear the debates of the Legislative Council. From China the drift of the news is that the Rebels are unsuccessful in the north, but that they have regularly laid siege to Canton. A large naval force was present to protect the foreign residents; and the Rebels and Imperialists had been informed that if they passed a certain line they would encounter the forces of Her Majesty and the United States.

The Hon. C. J. Macarty was sworn in Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon after the departure of the last mail, by which Sir G. W. Anderson returned to England.

The Valley of the Arno is in many places under water. Some anxiety was felt with regard to the safety of Pisa, owing to the continued rising of the lake of Bientina.

In its sitting of the 24th, the Chamber of Deputies at Turin voted the first article of the Convents Suppression Bill, after a twelve days' debate.

Illinois has followed the example of Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, and Iowa, in returning to the Senate at Washington and Anti-slavery senator, without regard to previous party ties, making now eleven senators in Congress of that shade, seven of whom have been chosen since the passage of the Nebraska Bill. Another invasion of Cuba by American Filibusters is expected. News from Havannah to Feb. 15, states the island is declared in a state of siege, the ports are blockaded, and a proclamation issued calling upon all persons capable of bearing arms to immediately enlist themselves. Numerous arrests have taken place, and a reinforcement expected from Porto Rico.

The King of Denmark is seriously ill. The bulletin says that the cough is violent and fever severe, with great restlessness. The ex-Ministers are to be impeached.

There is a Ministerial crisis in Belgium in consequence of some recent votes of the Chambers. M. de Brouckere has declined to form a new Administration.

Some apprehension is entertained of another Caffre war. Considerable alarm had been caused on the eastern borders by some reported movements on the part of the natives; but it does not appear that any serious apprehensions were entertained respecting immediate hostilities. Sufficient, however, was known to warrant suspicion and vigilance, which doubtless would go far to check, if not altogether to prevent, any outbreak on the part of the disaffected.

Miscellaneous News.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that the extraordinary case of "Handcock v. Delacour, otherwise De Burg," which occupied so much time in the Court of Chancery last term, is farther than ever from a settlement, and that a rehearing next term will be sought, when the Marquis of Clanricarde and some of the next of kin of the last of the Misses Handcock will appear, and claim to be heard by eminent counsel. It is said that new documents and facts, which give the case an entirely different aspect, will then come to light. It is also stated that proceedings are about being taken against the *Times*, at the suit of Lord Clanricarde.

The remains of Mr. Hume were brought from his seat in Norfolk, and were interred in the family vault at Kensal Green Cemetery on Thursday. The funeral was as private as possible, in compliance with the wishes expressed by the deceased. Beyond the members of his family there were only a few personal and political friends among the mourners.

The *Morna*, screw-steamer, was lost off St. David's, Pembroke, on Sunday night week, while on her passage from Belfast to London. She sailed from Belfast on the previous day, with about seventy soldiers on board and other passengers, and made the Welsh coast on Sunday afternoon. A thick fog is said to have prevailed at the time, but, notwithstanding, the steamer proceeded on its course at the usual speed. In passing St. David's Head she got too close in, and struck on to a cluster of rocks, known as the "Bishop and Clerks," situated abreast of Ramsey Islands. The concussion was very great. The master, Captain Carter, his officers, and most of the crew, gained the shore in safety, together with several of the troops. Between sixty and seventy persons, however, a large portion of whom are soldiers, are missing. It is supposed they escaped in two of the steamers' boats, but nothing has since been heard of them.

The success which has attended the establishment of a news-room in the Crystal Palace has induced the directors to commence the formation of a free library (available to visitors) in connexion therewith. The

artistic and scientific works collected for the use of the company's staff will form the nucleus of the new library. The extension of the company's plan has called forth large donations from Messrs. W. and R. Chambers and other publishers, as well as liberal promises of support from many distinguished friends of education.

There has been a considerable movement in various parts of the country for the last week or two with the object of entirely closing public-houses on Sunday. But judging from the result, it would appear to be premature. At a large and most disorderly meeting, held in the Temperance Hall, Leicester, the tumult was so great that the Mayor was obliged to dissolve the assembly. A new chairman subsequently occupied the post vacated by the Mayor, under whose auspices little difficulty was experienced in affirming propositions and in carrying resolutions, which no one was suffered openly to controvert.—At Barnsley, at a similar meeting, a resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority—"to petition the House of Commons to repeal the late act of restricting the sale of beer on Sundays, so far as it relates to the sale of beer, spirituous liquors, and other refreshments on Sunday afternoons."—A great meeting at Sheffield also ended in the defeat of the promoters of the closing movement.—An uproarious meeting has been held at Walworth, "to consider the best means of getting the oppressive Sunday Beer Bill repealed." The meeting was addressed by Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, M.P. for Lambeth, deprecating the act, and expressing an opinion that it was not calculated to make people more sober, but that such objects would, in his opinion, be more readily accomplished by opening the British Museum, National Gallery, Crystal Palace, and other places of rational recreation on Sundays, instead of by passing legislative enactments calculated to encroach upon the liberties of the subject. A resolution condemning the Sunday Beer Act, and recommending its repeal, was proposed by Mr. Cantelet, and seconded by Mr. Hart; upon which an amendment was moved by Mr. Green, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Messer, Baptist minister. This was supported by Mr. Havill, a City missionary, amidst much tumult and disorder. The original resolution was eventually carried by a large majority, which was followed by great uproar.—At Birmingham, M. D. Hill, Esq., presided over a meeting of 8,000 persons, on Thursday, convened by the United Kingdom Alliance, to which admission was given by ticket. A resolution affirming that vice and drunkenness exist in proportion to the number of public-houses and the facilities for obtaining intoxicating drinks, and that the only effectual remedy for those evils would be found in the suppression of those fatal facilities, was moved by Mr. R. T. Cadbury without comment. Mr. Stinton, who addressed the meeting from the side gallery, moved an amendment, "That this meeting views with indignation the continued attempts that are being made by the friends of extreme temperance to curtail the rights, liberties, and comforts of the middle and working classes, and believes that the best and surest mode of elevating the people is by giving them a sound and practical education." The division was a close one, but the chairman stated that the original resolution was carried. The announcement was received with cheering, groans, hisses, and other discordant noises. In fact, throughout the whole proceedings, the hall presented a scene of tumult. Many of the windows of the hall were broken, and several fights took place. Several of the disturbers were taken into custody and brought before the magistrate.

Literature.

Curiosities of London; exhibiting the most Rare and Remarkable Objects of Interest in the Metropolis, with nearly Fifty Years' Personal Recollections. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. London: Bogue.

The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art; exhibiting the most Important Discoveries and Improvements of the Past Year. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. London: Bogue.

ADEQUATELY to catalogue the curiosities of London might well be the work of a lifetime, and in scarcely less space could the adequacy be thoroughly tested. Mr. Timbs has bestowed some twenty-seven years upon his task, and has evidently found it grow upon his hands. Eight hundred pages of the smallest legible print do not suffice for the allotment of more than half a page to the Sydenham Crystal Palace, and the discovery of a subterranean chapel, in Fish street, is too late for notice. Even since the enormous MS. was put in the hands of the printer, the exhaustless, ever-varying nature of the subject has necessitated several pages of corrections and additions. London is like the English language—its latest dictionary is threatened with a supplement before it has begun to be thumbed. But the very hopelessness of the task renders its attempt the more creditable; and Mr. Timbs deserves the thanks and coins of all to whom London is a precious history in brick and stone, for the industry he has expended upon its elucidation.

Of the arrangement of his materials, drawn, of course, from a vast variety of sources—the authors consulted ranging from Fitzstephen to Peter Cunningham—we have no complaint to make. It does not satisfy us—often demanding much patience; but we can think of no better

plan than that adopted—the alphabetical. As little right have we to complain, that in such an enormous body of facts there should be both omissions and mistakes. Under the head of Dissenting chapels, we have detected both; no mention being made of the Weigh House or of Stepney meeting—certainly not less "curiosities" than Albion Chapel, Moorgate, or the "Congregational Nonconformist Church," Kentish-town—and the chapel (recently destroyed by fire) in which the late Dr. Cox preached, being described as at once Presbyterian and Independent. Mr. Timbs notices of two other chapels will serve to show the infinitely entertaining and useful character of the book as a whole:—

BAPTIST CHAPEL, Little Wild-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields: here is annually preached a sermon in commemoration of the Great Storm, Nov. 28, 1703. The preacher in 1846, the Rev. C. Woolcott, in describing the damage by the storm, stated: "In London alone, more than 800 houses were laid in ruins, and 2,000 stacks of chimneys thrown down. In the country upwards of 400 windmills were either blown down or took fire, by the violence with which their sails were driven round by the wind. In the New Forest, 4,000 trees were blown down, and more than 19,000 in the same state were counted in the county of Kent. On the sea the ravages of this frightful storm were yet more distressing: fifteen ships of the Royal Navy, and more than 300 merchant vessels, were lost, with upwards of 8,000 British seamen. The Eddystone Lighthouse, with its ingenious architect, Mr. Winstanley, was totally destroyed. The Bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed by the falling of their palace. The sister of the Bishop of London, and many others, lost their lives." This annual custom has been observed upwards of a century. The chapel is built on the site of Weld House and gardens, the mansion of the son of Sir Humphrey Weld, Lord Mayor of London in 1608. It was subsequently let: Ronquillo, the Spanish Ambassador, lived here in the time of Charles II. and James II.; and in the anti-Popish riots of the latter reign the house was sacked by the mob, and the Ambassador compelled to make his escape at a back door.

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHAPEL, on the west side of Bloomsbury-street, was designed by Gibson, and opened Dec. 2, 1848: it is in elegant Lombardic style; the central portion has a gable pediment, large wheel-window, flanked by two lofty spires, and is very picturesque. South is the French Protestants' Gothic Chapel; and the tasteless pile to the north is Bedford Chapel. Among the houses taken down near Bloomsbury-street, and towards the centre of what is now New Oxford-street, stood the Hare and Hounds public-house, a noted resort of the Londoners of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: till the reign of Charles II. it bore the sign of the Beggar's Bush, when the name was changed, owing to a hare having been hunted and caught there, and cooked and eaten in the house.

If we had space to indulge either in extract or sentiment, the temptation to do so would be irresistible; for only to open upon the article "Fleet-street," sets us a dreaming of all things that has happened from the beginning—for is not Fleet-street the second greatest thoroughfare of events? It must be enough to add, that the buildings of London, with all their suggestiveness, do not comprise, in Mr. Timbs' idea, its curiosities: even such ephemeral things as fogs, frosts, and fashions are chronicled, and that for all time; for we doubt whether future historians of the metropolis can do better than correct and enlarge this incomparably most comprehensive book of the sort.

For seventeen years past Mr. Timbs, besides doing much other literary work, and carrying on by daily snatches the *opum magnum* of his life, has made an annual collection of "Facts," scientific and artistic. The new volume is introduced by a portrait of Professor Airy.

Tonga and the Friendly Isles; with a Sketch of their Mission History. Written for Young People. By SARAH S. FARMER. London: Hamilton and Co.

It is as an interesting and remarkable chapter of the history of missions, that this book is noticeable and worthy of praise. The natural history of the Friendly Isles, and the account of Tonga, which it contains, furnish but the frame for the moral and religious story. And a very wonderful story that is—powerfully illustrative of the adaptation of the Christian Gospel to our common nature; and of its effectiveness in raising man from barbarism the most ignorant and cruel to moral dignity and intellectual energy, and in transforming the very heart of society, and all the aspects of life, amongst those with whom it dwells. It was scarcely possible to select a better mission history to tell to young people; and Miss Farmer has told it with the simplicity, vivacity, and genuine feeling, which will gain the heart of her susceptible audience. Perhaps the book is a little too much extended, and might be usefully stripped of something of the peculiarity of religious phraseology now and then obtruding itself. It is a book to be commended sincerely; both for its purposes, and the diligence and intelligence with which its materials have been collected and arranged. It is nicely illustrated, and beautifully printed.

Viscount Monck has been appointed to the Lordship of the Treasury, vacated by Lord Alfred Hervey. This completes the Treasury Board, which is now constituted as follows: Viscount Palmerston first lord; Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Viscount Monck, Viscount Duncan and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, junior lords. The Right Hon. W. G. Hayter and Mr. James Wilson, joint secretaries. We are glad to state that Mr. Monck retains the clerkship of the Ordnance, the duties of which he has so creditably discharged for the last two years.—*Globe*.

Cleanings.

The death of the Czar was known in London on Friday night. On Saturday, large placards appeared announcing a sermon on the event, in Islington Chapel, on the following evening, and on Monday it was advertised that Mr. Hollis's sermon would be published this day!

A gentleman the other day being on the north side of the Thames, took the Tilbury line to go into Kent; but when he got to Tilbury, owing to the floating masses of ice in the river, no one would undertake to carry him across. Though, therefore, he was within sight and hearing of his destination, he was obliged to retrace his steps to London, and go down the North Kent Railway. This makes good the old adage, that "the furthest way round is the shortest way home."—*Herapath.*

More whisky was drunk in Scotland last year than in 1853, or almost any year preceding; and much more money was spent on whisky in Scotland last year than in any preceding year whatever. These facts are shown by the Excise Returns for 1854, just issued.

The Circassian women, noted the world over for their beauty, adopt a mode of dress which denotes their position in society. If a fair vision should chance to attract the admiring glances of a gallant knight in search of a wife, he can always tell by the colour of her trousers whether the wearer be maid, wife, or widow—virgin white being worn by the young girls, red by her who has assumed the duties of a matron, and blue by the hapless dame who mourns the death of her lord. Now, that's sensible.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson urges his countrymen to purchase the freedom of every slave in the Republic. No tax, he thinks, would be more cheerfully paid, though the sum exceeds two thousand million dollars. "The monuments to Washington and Franklin can wait for such a work to be done."

Mrs. Stowe said lately of the "woman's rights" movements—"It would appear to be a safe course to allow the experiment which is now being made on the sphere of womanhood to run itself out to its final results without opposition. The laws and sphere of the two sexes are so strongly and unalterably fixed by nature and constitution, that there is little danger in such patience. Women, as a general thing, will, by the force of constitutional instincts, tend to the sphere of domestic life."

A bill for the incorporation of an undertaking, to be called the Fibre Company, for supplying the serious want of a cheap material for paper by means of the fibre of common flax, has been introduced into Parliament.

The mean minimum temperature of the thirty-one days ending the 25th ult., is lower than that of any other remarkably cold period, comprising the same number of days, in the present century; and its mean of day and night temperatures is only exceeded by those of 1838 and 1814-15; whilst its lowest extreme is not so cold as those which occurred in 1845, 1838, and 1816.

The following is given as an illustration of the theological ignorance of many well-educated persons in the Slave States of America: A short time ago, two of the most distinguished millionaires in a flourishing southern city met in social chat and discussed their mutual merits. In the course of the confab, the judge battered the colonel, and offered to bet five dollars the latter could not say the Lord's Prayer. The colonel accepted the bet, and, putting himself in a solemn attitude, began to repeat, keeping time by the swaying of his body, and pronouncing with emphatic force alternately on each syllable, these lines—

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die—"

"Stop, stop," cried the judge, interrupting him, "that will do, I give it up; here's the V., but I did not think you could say it."

One of the New York newspapers, the *Daily Tribune*, is devoting several of its columns to the history and statistics of the newspaper press of London. The writer professes to make some disclosures respecting the *Times*. The leaders, he says, are written by the Rev. Thomas Mozley, Messrs. Tyas, Ward, Robert Lowe (Colonial subjects), and Dr. Richardson; the City article by Mr. Sampson, dramatic criticisms by Mr. John Oxenford, and musical articles by Mr. Davison. The editor is Mr. John Delane; the manager, Mr. Mowbray Morris. The largest circulation ever attained was on the day of the Duke of Wellington's funeral, when 70,000 copies were sold, seven tons of paper used, and thirty acres of surface printing.

The Bishop of Bellay, famous for his wit, said he was surprised at two things: One was, that the Roman Catholics, who say that Scripture is very obscure, nevertheless rarely explain it in their sermons; the other, that the Protestants, who say that Scripture is as clear as day, nevertheless explain it always.

During last year, seventeen peers and forty-seven members of the House of Commons died.

Indisposition having rendered it necessary for Mr. Jas. Silk Buckingham to retire from public labours, he is now engaged on his autobiography, the first portion of which is to appear during the present month.

The *Scottish Press* states that arrangements have been made for the early publication of the Memoirs and Journals of the late Dr. Kitto, whose remarkable career, notwithstanding the accident by which in early life he was totally deprived of hearing, affords materials for one of the most eventful and interesting biographies of modern times. The editing of the work has been entrusted to J. E. Ryland, Esq., of Northampton, the accomplished author of the *Life of John Foster*, and will form a large volume octavo. We understand it is to be published in the first in-

stance by subscription, for the benefit of Dr. Kitto's family.

The number of persons admitted to the Crystal Palace, including season-ticket holders, for the week ending March 2, was 2,913.

BIRTHS.

March 1st, at Brixton Rise, the wife of WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

March 4th, the wife of Mr. J. S. OSBORNE DRAPER, Burslem, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

January 13th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, WILLIAM C. CAPPER, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to SARAH, only surviving daughter of Mr. Alderman COPELAND, of London.

February 22nd, at the Baptist Chapel, Wokingham, by the Rev. C. H. Harcourt, Mr. THOMAS ROBERTS DAVIES, of Milford, Pembrokehire, to AGNES SOPHIA, youngest daughter of Mr. JAMES WATTS, of Wokingham, Berks.

February 27th, at Old King-street Baptist Chapel, Bristol, by Rev. F. Bosworth, A.M., Rev. WILLIAM SAMPSON, Missionary to Calcutta, and son of Mr. J. SAMPSON, of Stokes Croft, Bristol, to Miss RHODA JONES, of Bristol.

February 27th, at the Independent Chapel, Hurstmonceux, Sussex, by the Rev. James Roome Smith, Pastor, Mr. SIMON CAUCHOCH to Miss HARRIET BEAL, both of W. rbleton, Sussex.

February 28th, at Walcot Church Bath, by the Rev. James Wood, M.A., THOMAS THOMSON, M.D., Surgeon Bengal Army, eldest son of the late Dr. THOMSON, Professor of Chemistry, Glasgow, to CATHARINE, third daughter of the late ROBERT CLEMENT SCORCE, Esq.

March 1st, at the Parish Church, Wellington, Somerset, by the Rev. Joseph Wallis, M.A., of Hastings, JAMES, only son of JAMES KEENHAW, Esq., M.P., to ELIZA JANE, second daughter of THOMAS ELWORTHY, Esq., of Wellington.

March 6th, at the Independent Chapel, Morton in Marsh, by the Rev. Thomas Young, Mr. J. L. SHIELDS, of Edinburgh, to Miss KENWARD, of the former place.

DEATHS.

December 5th, 1854, in Pulaaki, Oswego County, N. Y., Rev. THOMAS SALMON, aged 54, the beloved and respected pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. Mr. Salmon was a native of Thetford, Norfolk, England, and was for several years, till health failed, a Missionary at Surat, East India, under the London Missionary Society.

February 22nd, at Walsingham, Norfolk, in his 15th year, from the accidental discharge of a gun, LAWRENCE ROBERT, only son of the late ROBERT STOCKDALE, of Camberwell-grove, London.

February 27th, after a short illness, at St. Catherine's, Guildford, the Ven. Archdeacon POPE, in his 63rd year.

February 27th, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, HENRY ALDERSON, son of the late H. P. BAIGER, R.A., aged 19.

February 27th, at Sussex square, Brighton, in her 91st year, Mrs. MARY HARDY, lately and for many years of Brixton-hill, Surrey.

February 28th, at her residence, 12, Marine-square, Brighton, MARTHA, relict of the late THOMAS WINTER, Esq., in the 80th year of her age.

February 28th, at his residence, Blackheath-park, HENRY MORRIS, Esq., in the 94th year of his age.

March 1st, after a few hours' illness, ANDREW REED, the infant son of THOMAS SPALDING, Esq., of Hendon.

March 2nd, at South Harrow, Bromley, Kent, General S. BROWN, in his 85th year.

March 2nd, at Chevening, after a few days' illness, the Earl STRATHMORE, in his 74th year.

March 3rd, at Melton Mowbray, JOSEPH ASHBY TWIDALE, the infant son of the Rev. JOSEPH TWIDALE, aged 3 months.

March 3rd, at Tisbury, Wilts, aged 81 years, Mr. ELIAS HIRSH, draper, deeply lamented.

March 4th, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of THOMAS HENRY MAUDSLAY, Cheltenham-place, Lambeth, and Knight's-hill, Norwood, Surrey.

March 4th, aged 71, Mr. HENRY ALTHAM, of Tower-hill, London, well known by his educational exertions in connexion with the Sunday-school Union and the British and Foreign-school Society.

March 4th, at the house of her son, the Rev. JOHN GLANVILLE, Cambridge-heath, London, Mrs. GLANVILLE, sen., aged 79.

March 6th, at Springfield-hill, Chelmsford, Essex, Mr. JOHN ISAAC, aged 78, for upwards of 30 years resident in the High-street of this town and greatly respected.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—The full value of an admirable remedy—Cod Liver Oil—not only in Consumption, but in many other painful disorders, has hitherto not been so justly appreciated in England as by our Continental neighbours,—practical experience having taught them its extraordinary efficacy in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchitis, Asthma, Rickets, Scrofula, and Cutaneous Diseases, and its superiority over every other medicine for the removal of General Debility in children and adults, and for the restoration of strength to the convalescent. Probably this error has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining Cod Liver Oil in a pure and genuine state—few articles being more ingeniously and extensively adulterated or tampered with. This obstacle is now fortunately removed by the introduction into this country of the celebrated Light Brown Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, whose indefatigable researches, during a period of fifteen years, have enabled him to detect the causes of the too frequent failures of this remedy, to discover its essential properties, and to supply an article ensuring the confidence of medical practitioners and their suffering patients. Sold in Imperial Half pint, Pint, and Quart Bottles, with full directions for use, by Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London, Dr. de Jongh's accredited Agents and Consignees, and may be obtained from all respectable Chemists and Druggists in the Kingdom.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The announcement of the death of the Emperor of Russia caused a rise in the Funds to the extent of 2½ per cent. on Saturday. On Monday, however, this great advance was barely maintained, while to-day the sellers of Stock have been so numerous as to cause a rather flat appearance. Consols have receded to 92½ to 93 for Money and the 8th inst. Reduced 3 per Cents. are at 93½, and the New 3 per Cents. at 93½. India Stock, 224. Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8s. prem.

Foreign Securities have been dull and inactive, and prices are not quite so firm. Equadors have advanced to 4. Sardinian 5 per Cents. have been done at 86½. Spanish Stock continues firm—the 3 per Cents. are at 36½, and the New Deferred 18½. Turkish bonds are rather weaker, at 78½. Ditto small, 79½. Venezuela 3½ per Cents. are at 23.

The Share Market has exhibited flatness, and prices have not been so well supported.

Banks continue steady, with alteration in price. Australasias are 5s. better. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15½. London Chartered of Australia, 5s. improved. London and Westminster,

5s. higher. Union of Australia, 5s. flatter. Australian Agriculturals are steady at 31. Canada Shares remain at 119. Canada Government Shares are ½ weaker. Peel River are firmer, at 3. Royal Mail Steam are at 66.

The specie arrivals of last week have amounted to about 700,000. The exports were about 350,000.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th February, 1855, 1854, and 1853, were issued on Saturday. The total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month, including only the "enumerated" articles, is subjoined, viz:—

1855.....	£5,709,278
1854.....	5,863,093
1853.....	6,231,841

The present year, it will be seen, exhibits a decrease compared with each of the preceding years. This is not to be wondered at, considering the uncertainty respecting the war and the Ministry, from which the trade of the country has lately been suffering. Including the "unenumerated" articles, the month's exports for 1855 are raised to 6,464,796. against 6,692,542. in the same month of last year. The decrease here shown is 227,746.

The Commercial Bills, which became payable on Saturday, were but indifferently well met; a large number of acceptances were not taken up, and sent to the notaries for protest; but only three or four failures occurred, and, with one exception, were not of any consequence. Messrs. Browning and Co., in the timber trade, was the only large suspension. Their liabilities are about 100,000. It is understood that their assets, after making every allowance for contingencies, show 11s. 6d. in the pound; and that, from the quarters where the loss will fall, the event is not likely to lead to any further difficulties. A large speculation in mahogany is stated to have been the sole cause of the disaster.

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week present little for notice. The condition of the operative classes has been mitigated by the change of weather, but there has been no material recovery in the general prospects of trade, the death of the Emperor of Russia having failed to produce an effect on the prices of goods corresponding to that on the funds, since the manufacturers are well aware that such an event can have no influence in accelerating that clearance of the overstocked markets of Australia, the United States, and India, which must precede any general revival of activity. At Manchester the prevailing dullness has been increased by two or three failures, although the liabilities in each case are unimportant, the largest not exceeding 20,000. From Birmingham the report describes no increase of orders, but adds that the general prospects of the year are regarded with as much confidence as could be expected. A reduction of wages among some of the iron workmen has been quietly submitted to, and in the glass manufactures employment has been reduced to three days a-week. The joint-stock banks of the district have just held their half-yearly meetings, and have shown profits almost approaching to those in London. At Nottingham there have been some slight symptoms of improvement both in the hosiery and lace trades. The state of the woollen districts has also been rather less unsatisfactory, but in the Irish linen-markets the depression is as severe as ever.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during last week comprised five vessels—two to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 1,356 tons; one to New Zealand, of 597 tons; one to Hobart Town, of 463 tons; and one to Launceston of 354 tons. Their total capacity was 2,770 tons. The rates of freight continue to exhibit great heaviness.

Owing to the breaking-up of the frost and change of wind, there has been considerable activity in the import trade of the port of London during the past week, the vessels which have been so long weather-bound in the Channel being now able to work up. The total number of vessels reported inward was 206, of which several were from China, laden with tea. The number cleared outward was 69, and the total number on the berth loading for Australia on the 1st inst. was 40, of which eight were for Adelaide, three for Geelong, four for Hobart Town, four for Launceston, one for Melbourne, four for New Zealand, one for Newcastle, five for Port Phillip, nine for Sydney, and one for Swan River.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	90½ 1	91½ 1	91½ 1	93½ 1	93½ 1	92½ 1
Consols for Account	91½ 1	91½ 1	91½ 1	93½ 1	93½ 1	92½ 1
3 per Cent. Red.	91½ 1	91½ 1	91½ 1	93½ 1	93½ 1	92½ 1
New 3 per Cent.	91½ 1	91½ 1	91½ 1	93½ 1	93½ 1	92½ 1
Annuitants	91½ 1	91½ 1	91½ 1	93½ 1	93½ 1	92½ 1
India Stock	223	223	223	220 3	220 3	224
Bank Stock	215 13½	215	215 13½	213½ 15	215	213½
Exchequer-bills.	9 pm	9 pm	9 pm	9 pm	9 pm	8 pm
India Bonds	—	14 pm	13 pm	13 pm	14 pm	10 pm
Long Annuitants	—	—	4 7-10	—	9½	9½

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£36,362,055	Government Debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	12,362,055
		Silver Bullion.....	—

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£11,530,540
Reserve.....	3,303,241	Other Securities.....	14,522,432
Public Deposits.....	4,855,485	Notes.....	7,300,185
Other Deposits.....	10,449,182	Gold and Silver Coin.....	682,571
Seven Day and other Bills.....	883,850		

March 1, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, March 2, 1855.

BANKRUPT.

Brown, J. W., Sloane-street, upholsterer, March 13, April 13; solicitors, Messrs. Armstrong and Westbrook, Guildhall-chambers.

Fopkins, R. and R. G., and Meller, G., Brentford, timber merchants, March 13, April 19; solicitor, Mr. Brown, Finsbury-square.

Fox, C., Stafford-place, Pimlico, licensed victualler, March 10, April 20; solicitors, Messrs. Martineau and Reid, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn.

Scott, M. R., Harley-place, Marylebone, and Lloyd's Coffee-house, West India merchant, March 16, April 20; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Allison, Weymouth-court, Throgmorton-street.

Weeks, J. N., East Cowes, Isle of Wight, hotel keeper, March 6, April 18; solicitor, Mr. Cattlin, Ely-place, Holborn.

Champion, W. E., Addington-terrace, East India-dock-road, Lincolns, brick merchant, March 13, April 17; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plevs, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.

Pickersall, W., Beech-street, Barbican, builder, March 12, April 21; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

Goodman, H. S., Starch-green, Hammersmith, varnish maker, March 9, April 18; solicitor, Mr. Rivolta, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Cooke, T., sen., Foxfield, near Petersfield, Hampshire, cattle salesman, March 31, April 31; solicitor, Mr. Cordwell, College-hill, City.

Ryde, H. T., Gray's-inn-road, dealer in mining shares, March 13, April 19; solicitor, Mr. Wyatt, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

Mills, H., Great Portland-street, Marylebone, tobacconist, March 16, April 19; solicitor, Mr. Archer, Church-court, Clement's-lane.

Bums, J., Coventry, licensed victualler, March 16, April 14; solicitors, Messrs. Powell and Sons, Birmingham.

Harrop, J. and J., Westbury, Wilts, woollen manufacturers, March 13, April 16; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plevs, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers; and Mr. Rudway, Trowbridge.

Edwards, E., Aberavon, near Talbach, Glamorganshire, grocer, March 13, April 16; solicitor, Mr. Trevelyan, Bristol.

Bray, B. and W., Okehampton, Devonshire, nursery gardeners, March 13, April 12; solicitors, Mr. Burd, Okehampton; and Mr. Terrell, Exeter.

Mugford, B. L., Torquay, tailor, March 13, April 12; solicitors, Mr. Carter, Torquay; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

Elston, George, Crediton, Devonshire, bootmaker, March 13, April 11; solicitors, Mr. Cleave, Crediton; and Mr. Terrell, Exeter.

Crocker, John, Wyke Regis, and Weymouth, tallowchandler, March 13, April 11; solicitors, Mr. Hale, Weymouth; and Mr. Turner, Exeter.

Smith, J., and Holmes, J., Denholme, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers, March 19, April 16; solicitors, Messrs. Weatherhead and Burr; Messrs. Waterworth and Wright, Keighley; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

Jackson, Alexander, Manchester, clock manufacturer, March 14, April 19; solicitors, Messrs. Cobbett and Wheeler, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

March 27, E. W. Paek, Lawrence-lane, City, and Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, hat manufacturer—March 27, W. Hunt, Bedford-row, wine merchant—March 27, B. Miller, Portsea, mercer—March 27, R. Halford, W. H. Baldock, and O. Snoutten, Canterbury, bankers—March 27, W. Peacock, Budge-row, wholesale clothier—March 27, W. Goss, Portsmouth, baker—March 27, A. Devin, jun., Red Lion-square, Holborn, wholesale jeweller—March 27, E. Pepper, Threadneedle-street, licensed victualler—April 3, C. Leake, Crowland, Lincolnshire, grocer—March 27, E. Rose, Nottingham, and Sinton, Nottinghamshire, lace cap manufacturer—April 14, S. Craig, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, grocer—April 14, J. B. Jolce, Burslem, Staffs, chemist—March 27, J. Asher, Old Dalby, Leicestershire, miller—March 27, J. Pears, Ruthin, Denbighshire, scrivener—March 27, J. Bache, Cheshire, wine merchant—March 27, G. Deane and P. Youle, Liverpool, merchants—March 27, J. Lilley and A. Ashmall, Liverpool, merchants—March 27, W. Brunton, Bradford, Yorkshire, joiner—March 27, J. Mitchell, Bingley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner—March 27, T. Dixon, Bradford, Yorkshire, iron merchant—March 27, J. Blackburn and W. S. Stiebel, Leeds, ironfounders—March 27, J. Porritt, Batley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner—March 27, J. W. Rowbottom, Halifax, Yorkshire, boiler-maker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Alston and Heyworth, Liverpool, sharebrokers—Holloway, Crowe, and Holloway, Stroud and Swansea, clothiers; as far as regards M. Crowe—A. P. Walsh and R. Oliphant, Frith-street, Soho, watchmakers—J. Skelley (commonly called Hernandez), E. Stone, and J. Newsome, Bath, equestrians—S. Bovill and Son, Gosport, general agents—E. and H. B. Browning, Stamford, architects—H. Room and W. Morton, Birmingham, metallic bedstead manufacturers—P. Nelson and Co., Chiswell-street, merchants—Denby and Co., Leeds, drapers; as far as regards J. Howe—J. and W. Havelock, Galsbro, Yorkshire, tailors—J. Whitworth and Sons, Dewsbury, woollen manufacturers—J. B. Brookbank and Co., Salford and Liverpool, common carriers, and Turner and Haywood, Salford, timber merchants—Baird and Brothers, Halifax, woollen merchants—Howarth and Clegg, Northwinding, Derbyshire, and elsewhere, coal merchants—J. Creed, Great Harington-street, St. George-in-the-East, and H. Wood, High-street, Poplar, gunpowder lightermen—Wells and Norton, Runcorn, potters—Spartall and Lascari, London, Liverpool, and Manchester, and A. Lascari and Co., Manchester—H. and H. Walsley and Co., Falsworth and Manchester, cotton spinners—J. B. Lindsay and W. H. May, Gullford-street, Russell-square, surgical dentists—Massey and Thornton, Birmingham, general smiths—G. Salter and T. M. Cockerill, Ellesmere, at-trusses—S. Sugden and J. Taylor, Rawtenstall, Lancashire, druggists—S. Dentith and T. Whitelegg, Manchester, innkeepers—L. Stevenson and Sons, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, merchants; as far as regards M. Stevenson—Lee, Johnson, and Co., Peterborough, coal merchants; as far as regards R. Lee.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Lawrie, A. T., Edinburgh, chemist, March 13.
Robertson and Lister, Glasgow, smiths, March 12.
Smith, G., Banffshire, merchant, March 14.
Marshall, W., Edinburgh, jeweller, March 13.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Hignett, J. B., Liverpool, salt merchant, first div. of 11d., any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—Batterby and Telford, Liverpool, ironfounders, first div. of 4d., and first div. of 2d., on the separate estate of J. Telford, any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—Woodworth, C. W., Liverpool, licensed victualler, first div. of 1s. 11d., any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, March 6, 1855.

This "Gazette" contains notices that the following places have been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—Independent Chapel, St. Peter-at-Gowts, Lincoln. Eastcott Chapel, Moorwinstow, Cornwall.

BANKRUPT.

Barnes, R. E., Sloane-street, Chelsea, wine merchant, March 12, April 20; solicitor, Mr. Pains, Gresham-street, City.
Beawick, T., Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, licensed victualler, March 16, April 20; solicitor, Mr. Strong, Coleman-street, City.
Bain, T. and Cowan, J., Madras, merchants, March 16, April 20; solicitors, Messrs. Hughes and Co., Bucklersbury, City.
Roots, G., Chatham and Hoo, Kent, brickmaker, March 17, April 21; solicitor, Mr. Stophor, Cheapside, City.
Carr, J. T., Regent-terrace, City-road, timber merchant, March 16, April 19; solicitor, Mr. Taylor, South-street, Finsbury-square.

Bingley, F. E., Grove-terrace, St. John's-wood, and Somerset-terrace, Pimlico, share broker, March 16, April 19; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.
Barlow, J., Birmingham, brass founder, March 17, April 14; solicitors, Messrs. Suckling and Son, Birmingham.

Wallington, L., Bridgeend, Glamorganshire, grocer, March 19, April 17; solicitors, Messrs. Edwards and Nalder, Bristol.
Edwards, E., Aberavon, Glamorganshire, grocer, March 13, April 16; solicitor, Mr. Trevelyan, Bristol.

Minares, W. H., Plymouth, grocer, March 20, April 10; solicitors, Mr. Abrahams, Southampton-buildings; and Messrs. Bishop and Pitts, Exeter.

Wilkinson, J., jun., Horsforth, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, March 16, April 20; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

Dobson, J. W., Leyburn, Yorkshire, common brewer, March 19, April 17; solicitors, Mr. Wilmott, High-street, Southwark; and Mr. Frost, Leeds.

Clough, N., Bradford, Yorkshire, painter, March 26, April 17; solicitors, Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

Lambert, J., Halifax, Yorkshire, timber dealer, March 22, April 20; solicitors, Messrs. Holroyd and Co., Halifax; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

Walker, T., Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler, March 17, April 21; solicitors, Mr. Neale, Mansfield; and Messrs. Dixon and Blackwell, Sheffield.

Firth, C., and Archer, J., Liverpool, brokers, March 12, April 4; solicitors, Messrs. Whitley, Liverpool.

Sparrow, E., Liverpool, metal broker, March 20, April 11; solicitor, Mr. Boggie, Liverpool.

Fenton, J., Leeds, near Rawtenstall, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, March 16, April 19; solicitor, Mr. Faulkner, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

March 29, D. A. Ramsay, Kensington-park-terrace, Nottingham, builder—March 29, J. Cockburn, New Broad-street, City, merchant—March 29, J. Tregenza, Oxford-street, boot manufacturer—March 29, L. Goldsmith, Queen-street, Cheapside, merchant—March 29, F. G. Richardson, Commercial-road, Limehouse, timber merchant—March 27, J. W. Cole, Birchin-lane, City, merchant—March 27, W. Palmer, Strand, hoaler—March 27, H. Ashton and S. Spriggs, Aldermanbury, City, warehouseman (separate estate)—March 27, B. Lambell, Eham-place, Dover-road, draper—April 17, T. Minnitt, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, seed merchant—April 17, W. Steeds, Evercreech, Somersetshire, tallow chandler—March 28, R. Duxbury, Over Darwen, Lancashire, innkeeper—March 30, J. S. Smith, Manchester, dyer—March 31, R. Gay, Kirkstall, Yorkshire, ware grinder—March 29, T. Penwick, Tyneworth, Northumberland, common brewer—March 28, C. Dixon, Gateshead, Durham, draper—March 29, M. B. Robson, Monkwearmouth, Durham, shipbuilder.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. T. Pope and T. Pope, Peckham Rye, and elsewhere, omnibus proprietors—Thomas Jevons, Timothy Jevons, G. Jevons, and H. Jevons, Liverpool, iron merchants; as far as regards G. Jevons—J. Jackson, W. Durrance, R. Smith, and J. Monson, Horton, Yorkshire, machine makers—J. Homan, A. Harvey, and J. Beaumeres, jun., Milk-street, Cheapside, and elsewhere, wholesale clothiers; as far as regards A. Harvey—W. Worral, G. Worral, J. Hallam, and S. Hallam, Sheffield, and Dundee, Scotland, manufacturers of buckles—J. Edwards and G. A. H. Holt, Bahia, Brazil—W. Manning and A. Manning, Cranham, Essex, farmers—J. Cooke and J. R. Bailey, Mitre-court-chambers, Temple, and Wallingford, Berkshire, attorneys—A. Crabtree, R. Crabtree, and W. Duckworth, Ebbw-valley, Yorkshire, ironfounders; as far as regards W. Duckworth—T. Leavessley and R. Hands, Coventry, silk dyers—W. A. Wane, and J. H. Wane, Highworth, Wiltshire, grocers—J. Knight and G. Collings, Widnes, Lancashire, animal charcoal manufacturers—G. Allwood and R. Cooper, Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, coal merchants—J. Bramley-Moore, J. H. Dickinson, and R. Cox, Rio de Janeiro, South America, merchants—E. Drabble and J. Crossland, Sheffield, corn millers—S. Sparrow and C. Sparrow, Manchester, finishers—J. Arncliffe, sen., J. Arncliffe, jun., and J. Lister, Sheffield, carpenters—T. I. Rankin, and M. Welch, New Mills, Derbyshire, engravers to calico printers—A. S. Sichel, S. E. Sichel, and G. Sichel, Manchester, and Bradford and Huddersfield, Yorkshire, commission agents; as far as regards S. E. Sichel—J. Daly, J. Scott, J. Spence, A. M. Buchanan, and R. Symington, Glasgow, warehousemen; as far as regards J. Spence and A. M. Buchanan—J. Daly, J. Scott, J. Spence, A. M. Buchanan, and R. Symington, St. Paul's-churchyard, City, warehousemen; as far as regards J. Daly, J. Scott, and R. Symington—J. Milne and J. W. Bottomley, Oldham, Lancashire, drapers—T. Hulbert and R. Barnett, West Hockley, Warwickshire, builders—C. Shillington and T. Phillips, Bleaseter, Oxfordshire, brewers—J. W. Webb and R. W. Firth, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, butchers—R. F. Kirkpatrick and J. E. Kirkpatrick, Brighton, Sussex, brewers—O. Wingate and R. Lauder, Glasgow, warehousemen.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Cargill, T., Dundee, flax spinner, March 15.
Wilkie, J., Glasgow, warehouseman, March 16.
Macnab, S., Glasgow, merchant, March 14.
Bryce, Adolph, Dundee, merchant, March 14.
Piedie, N. M., Dundee, tanner, March 14.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Miller, W., Dorking, Surrey, auctioneer, second div. of 2s. 6d., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Bickerton, J., Castle-street, Southwark, hat manufacturer, third div. of 7d., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Crichton, R., High-street, Newington-butts, first and final div. of 20s., March 7, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Chown, H., St. Swithin's-lane, wine merchant, second div. of 1s. and 2s. 6d. on new proofs, March 7, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Maynard, J., Chelsea, butcher, first div. of 3s. 9d., March 7, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Newton, R. N., and Payne, T. G., New Park-street, Southwark, gas engineers, first div. of 3s. 9d., March 7, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Newton, R. N., New Park-street, Southwark, gas engineer, first div. of 20s., March 7, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Smith, J., Great Cornam-street, Linendrapers, first div. of 7s. 9d., March 7, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Ashby, L., Great Cornam-street, Linendrapers—first div. of 1s. 5d., March 7, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Barker, R. (first), Manchester, druggist, further div. of 13-16d., March 13, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—Gladstone, M., and Bond, J. C., Manchester, general brokers, first div. of 1s. 14d., March 13, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—Cox, J., Nottingham, silk throwster, final div. of 7-1-16d., any Friday, at Whitmore's, Birmingham—Sliver, S., Brierly-hill, Staffordshire, ironfounder, first div. of 1s. 4d., any Friday, at Whitmore's, Birmingham—Clegg, J., Liverpool, licensed victualler, first div. of 3s. 5d., March 7, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, March 5.

The latest Russian news was productive of excessive dullness at our to-day's market, and all operations were upon a contracted scale. We had a fair quantity of English wheat offering, and sales could only be made to a partial extent at 4s to 4s 6d per qr under last Monday's prices. Of foreign wheat we had a few arrivals from the north of Spain, and some quantity of flour from the same quarter, and from the United States; very little was done in either article to-day, and we quote prices 2s per qr lower for wheat, and 2s per sack and barrel for flour. The millers reduced the top price of town-made flour 5s per sack. Barley very slow sale, and 1s per qr cheaper. Beans and peas met with little inquiry at 2s per qr decline. We had a large supply of Irish oats, but few of any other description, and we reduce our quotations 1s to 2s per qr. Tares better sale, but not dearer. Clover-seeds find buyers at our quotations. Linseed and cakes dull.

Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	68 to 68	Dantzic	80 to 88
Ditto White	68 76	Konigsberg	72 84
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	74 82
Yorkshire Red	—	Bestock	74 82
Scotch	62 68	Danish and Holstein	70 74
Rye	48 48	East Friesland	68 70
Barley malting (new)	32 34	Petersburg	64 72
Distilling	—	Riga and Archangel	68 60
Malt (pale)	62 70	Polish Odessa	66 76
Beans, Mazagan	—	Marianopol	76 84
Ticks	—	Taganrog	60 62
Harrow	—	Egyptian	60 62
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	73 80
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	29 32
Grey	37 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	37 40	Danish	29 32
Boilers	42 44	East Friesland	27 29
Tares (English)	50 52	Egyptian	24 25
Foreign	48 50	Odessa	24 25
Oats (English feed)	22 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	37 38
Sack of 280 lbs.	62 65	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	70 74	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	60 62	Peas, White	40 42
Black Sea	64 68	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	23 27
Canaryseed	60 62	Jahde	23 27
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	23 25
112 lbs. English	50 60	Danish, Yellow feed	25 28
German	50 70	Swedish	25 27
French	42 54	Petersburg	26 27
American	44 46	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2		New York	36 40
Rape Cake, 6 1/2 to 6 1/2 per ton		Spanish, per sack	58 60
Rapeseed, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2 per last		Carawayseed	38 40

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 5.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was unusually small. From our own grazing districts a very small supply of beasts came fresh to hand, but its general quality was good. There was a moderate number of buyers in attendance, and the beef trade ruled brisk, at an improvement in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d per cwt. and a good clearance was effected. The best Scots produced 5s per cwt. The arrivals of beasts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 1,800 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 240 horned and polled Scots. We were very scantily supplied with all breeds of sheep. The prime old Downs, from their extreme scarcity, were about 2d per cwt. dearer than on this day last night; yet the general top figure for mutton in the wool did not exceed 5s per cwt. Half breeds, Leicesters, and other breeds, were steady, but not dearer. There were about 1,000 sheep out of the wool, which sold at 6d per cwt. under those in the wool. There were very few calves in the market, yet they changed hands slowly, at from 4s 2d to 5s per cwt. The pork trade was very dull, but we have no change to notice in prices.

Per cwt. to sink the offal.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 6 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled	4 4 to 4 8
Second quality	3 10 4 4	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 0
Prime large oxen	4 6 4 8	Lgo. coarse calves	4 0 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small	4 8 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 8	Large hogs	3 0 4 0
Second quality	3 10 4 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 2 4 4
Sticking calves, 22s to 25s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 19s to 25s each.			

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, March 5.

Our markets are tolerably well, but not to say heavily supplied, with most descriptions of meat. The general demand is far from active, yet we have scarcely any change to notice in the quotations.

Per cwt. by the carcass.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3s 0d to 3s 2d	Inf. mutton	3s 3d to 3s 4d
Middling ditto	3s 4d to 3s 6d	Middling ditto	3s 6d to 3s 8d
Prime large ditto	3s 8d to 3s 10d	Prime ditto	3s 10d to 4s 1d
Do. small do.	4s 0d to 4s 1d	Veal	3s 8d to 4s 1d
Large pork	3s 0d to 3s 8d	Small pork	3s 10d to 4s 1d

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, March 5.—The sales of Irish butter last week were few and unimportant. Many of the trade received supplies by the arrival of vessels, which had been detained by the weather and contrary winds, and were therefore not buyers; but prices were strongly supported, and the market healthy. Foreign was in limited supply, and in steady request at scarcely any change in value. In bacon there was more doing. Speculative sales to the extent of about 1,500 barrels were reported at from 57s to 60s landed, and 56s to 60s on board, for immediate and forward shipment. Hams and lard dull.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Friesland, per cwt.	114 to 122	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	68 to 80
Kiel	108 116	Cheddar	68 80
Dorset	112 120	Double Gloucester	60 70
Carlton	100 104	Single ditto	56 66
Waterford	96 102	York Hams (new)	80 84
Cork (new)	92 100	Westmoreland ditto	78 82
Limerick	90 98	Irish ditto	68
Sligo	96 102	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	66
Fresh, per dozen	14 16	Ditto (green)	60

POTATOES, BOROUGH and SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 5.—Since our last report, very moderate supplies of potatoes have appeared on sale in these markets. Generally, the demand is in a sluggish state, on the following terms: York Regents, 110s to 120s; Kent and Essex ditto, 105s to 110s; Scotch, ditto, 100s to 110s; red ditto, 80s to 95s; middlings, 70s to 80s; Blues, 80s to 90s; Lincolns, 100s to 110s per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 5.—Rather more activity has been exhibited in our market during the past week, and fine samples have been in fair demand. Yearlings of good quality have also been more inquired for, and the general currency is tolerably well supported, at about the annexed quotations.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Mild and East Kent pockets	14 14 to 20 0		
Weald of Kent	14 10 to 15 10		
Sussex	14 0 to 15 0		
Yearlings	7 7 to 12 0		

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, March 5.—The open weather of the past week has caused an active demand for all descriptions of seeds, at full prices. The supply of English red cloverseed continues good, and meets a ready sale. White seed is scarce, and fine qualities of English obtain high rates. French red seed met a ready sale during the past week, and the quantity now offering is limited. Trefoils maintain their value. In canaryseed there is but little doing, and prices are unaltered. We have a slow sale for linseed and cakes, yet no change can be noticed in the quotations. Tares are firm, and quite as dear as last week. In other articles very little doing.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, March 5.—Owing to the prospect of peace with Russia, our market is excessively heavy, and a considerable fall has taken place in the quotations since Monday last. To-day F.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 40s to 50s per cwt. There is nothing doing for forward delivery. Town tallow 50s net cash, rough fat 2s 10d per cwt.

WOOL, COTTON, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week comprised 1,854 bales from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,183 from Port Phillip, 380 from South Australia, 113 from Italy, 349 from Bombay, 189 from Buenos Ayres, and 184 from Boston. It is difficult to give any accurate account of the English Wool market during the past month. Never was it more perplexing. Except it be for low wool for blankets, and a little for flannel purposes, to complete contracts for Government, there is but little wanted, especially wool for combing purposes, which is in a very depressed state. The awful failures in the Colonies and America have thrown such a shade over shippers of goods, manufacturers, and wool-dealers, that it would be presumption to foretell a period for returning prosperity. It is fortunate for the producers that this state of trade occurs at this season of the year instead of Midsummer, which would be ruinous to the clip or harvest of wool—a serious item to agriculturists. It is now only a little export that keeps the trade in English wool alive. Prices nominal.

	s. d.	s. d.
Down tegs.	1 0	1 1
Down swees.	1 0	1 0
Half-bred ewes.	0 11	0 11
Half-bred tegs.	1 0	1 0
Kent fleeces.	1 0	1 0
Long heavy wool fleeces.	0 9	0 11
Combing skins.	0 9	0 11
Flannel wool.	1 0	1 1
Blanket wool.	0 7	0 11
Leicester fleeces.	0 10	0 11

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, March 3.

Market Hides, 54 to 64 lbs.	0 3	0 3	pr lb.
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 3	0 0	"
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 3	0 0	"
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 3	0 0	"
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 4	0 4	"
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0 4	0 4	"
Horse Hides.	5 6	0 0	each
Calf Skins, light.	3 0	3 0	"
Ditto full.	5 6	0 0	"
Polled Sheep.	5 9	7 0	"
Kents and Half Breeds.	5 0	5 9	"
Downs.	4 0	5 0	"

COALS, Monday.—A very heavy market, with a downward tendency. Metton's, 91s 6d; Lambton's, 91s; Braddly's, 91s; Hartley's, 18s 9d; Killingworth, 16s 6d; Wylam, 19s; Tanfield, 17s; Pelton, 17s; Belmont, 19s; Warrcliffe, 18s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 5d.

Advertisements.

TIDMAN v. AINSLIE.

Mr. Ainslie retired from the above action Nov. 8th, 1854, having, for the first time, had his confidence in Mr. Davies' morality destroyed by a new charge of gross immorality with a married woman at Bath, embodying the words said to have been used by Mr. Davies when detected. Mr. Ainslie's counsel made it known to Mr. A., having heard it from Dr. Tidman's counsel. At that time Mr. A.'s counsel believed it to be true, and advised Mr. A. to retire. Mr. A. has stated to the Directors of the London Missionary Society, in a letter dated the 17th ultimo, the words used by Mr. A.'s counsel, and also the words used by Mr. Prout to Mr. A., Nov. 1, 1854. The same day (Nov. 1st), the "Keep's Evidence" transpired, and the discrepancy in that evidence (which now assumes so different an aspect), with the new charge, and which, in Mr. A.'s circumstances, could not then be investigated, compelled him to retire. Had the charge been true, even a son would have been compelled to have retired from the defence of his own father. The charge, however, is now proved to be utterly untrue. Mr. A. has written to the Directors; and Mr. East, as their Chairman, has been requested merely to inform Mr. A. that his letter "has been received." Dr. Tidman, in reply to a letter addressed to him at the same time, says, that he "feels constrained to decline all correspondence on the subject to which it refers." During the arbitration of the case, "Davies v. Pratt," Mr. A. did nothing but enter the witness-box, to state on oath, the above, and other facts connected with his defence of Mr. Davies, his retirement from, and his return to him; but "on mature reflection" Mr. Sergeant Wilkins would not permit it.

Mr. A.'s letter to the Directors concludes with these words:—"The matter cannot rest where it is. I therefore respectfully call upon you to institute an inquiry as to the origin of this falsehood; and the authority that Mr. Prout had for making the communication be made to me, Nov. 1st, 1854." As this appeal has failed, Mr. A. must now adopt other means.

Mr. A. has recently heard of a National Gallery letter, and of a Stock Exchange letter (the first picked up by a physician, and the second by a stockbroker) of the same obscene character as the Mission-house letter, purporting to be written by a husband to his wife—and signed Davies.

The whole truth will yet, in the providence of God, be brought to light; and Mr. and Mrs. Davies' innocence be fully established. Trorer Lodge, Downe, March 5, 1855.

APARTMENTS WANTED (with or without Partial Board), within twenty minutes' walk of Pall-mall, by a Gentleman engaged from ten till four, in the house of a quiet and respectable family. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address, Z. Z., 22, Crawford-street, Bryanston-square.

COMFORT and ECONOMY.—HAWKES' COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 7, BEAUFORT-BUILDINGS, opposite Exeter Hall, STRAND, London.
N.B.—Private rooms if required.

PIANOFORTE for TWENTY GUINEAS.—A very Powerful and Brilliant Toned Semi-Cottage, in an excellent Rosewood case, 6½ octaves, O G Fall, &c. It has all the recent improvements, having been in use a short time, will be sold at the above extreme low price for ready money. To be seen at Messrs. Ralph Smith and Co.'s, 171, Bishopsgate-street, City.

BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERELL and Co., COAL MERCHANTS to HER MAJESTY.—Cash price to-day, 27s. per ton for screened unmixt best Coals (officially certified), to which quality their trade has been exclusively confined for the last twenty years. Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, and Eaton Wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

MONEY!—ESTABLISHED, 1849.

LOANS, from 5L. to 50L., on the Personal Security of the Borrower, to be repaid by small Weekly Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, as may suit the convenience of the Borrower. A form of application and particulars sent to any part, on receipt of four postage stamps, and a stamped directed envelope. Office (private), 16, Penton-street, Pentonville, London.

T. SHORT, Secretary.

MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, LIFE POLICIES, &c.—Sums from £5 to £200 advanced two or three days after application, for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months, re-payable any day in the week, by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments; and Good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY. Private Office, 69, Goswell-road, London.—Open daily from 9 till 6, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity.—Forms of Application and Prospectus gratis, on receipt of Stamped Envelope.

H. FLEAB, Manager.

ECONOMY in SHIRTS.—EVANS (six years with B. Nicoll), now manufactures the best Long Cloth Shirts, Linen fronts, &c. Six for 37s. 6d.; in Linen, Six for 37s. 6d.; Three-fold Collars, 10s. 6d. per dozen. Sample Collar, for twelve stamps, and easy directions for measuring, post free, sent by JOHN EVANS, Inventor and Sole Manufacturer of the Elysian Shirt.

13a, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

* See the "Times," February.

ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS TO CHOOSE FROM.—HEAL and SON have just erected extensive premises, which enable them to keep upwards of One Thousand Bedsteads in stock. One Hundred and Fifty of which are fixed for inspection, comprising every variety of Brass, Wood, and Iron, with Chints and Damask Furnitures, complete. Their new Warehouses also contain an assortment of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, which comprises every requisite, from the plainest Japanned Deal for Servants' Rooms, to the newest and most tasteful designs in Mahogany and other Woods. The whole warranted of the soundest and best manufacture. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, and Priced List of Bedding, sent free by Post.—HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE HILL. Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, at 17s. 6d. Unequalled for Superior Style, Fit, Quality, Perfect Ease, and Gracefulness, so requisite for gentlemanly appearance, and so rarely obtained. The advantage of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS over all others is the systematic self-adjusting principle on which they are constructed. Patterns and Guide to self-measurement sent free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' stock of OVERCOATS for the PRESENT SEASON is worthy of your inspection, combining the three requisites—quality, style, and moderate price.

Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage not to be obtained at any other establishment.

Dress Coats.	21s. to 42s.	Talms.	5s. to 50s.
Frock ditto.	25s. to 45s.	Poncho.	51s. to 42s.
Paletots.	21s.	Fancy Vests.	5s. to 10s.
Oxonian Coat.	16s. to 24s.	House Suits.	25s. to 35s.
Albion Over-Coat.	21s. to 42s.	The New Circular.	
Tugs.	25s. to 30s.	Coat with Belt.	12s. 6d.

A Four-Pound Suit, Samuel Brothers strongly recommend, made from Saxony Cloth, manufactured by an eminent West-of-England House, the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c., sent free.

No. 29, LUDGATE HILL.

BRUSSELS CARPETS at 10d. a Yard.

Cheaper than last year, all the newest patterns and best make.

Double and single width Damask, Reps, Brocatelles, French Damask, Utrecht Velvets, &c., &c. (Curtains made, trimmed, and fitted complete with Cornices, &c.)

Fancy and Easy Chairs, Settees, Conches, Conversation Sofas, in French and English Stuffs of the most elegant forms, Loo and Dining Tables, Wardrobes, Dinner Waggon, Devonports, Drawers, Bedsteads, Purified Bedding, &c., &c., all of which are cheap in the same ratio as the carpets.

The recent unsatisfactory state of our foreign trade, and consequent large failures at home, have enabled us to buy and sell at these present low prices. The process of restoration in our Colonies are long must be rapid, and then prices will rise. Merchants, Householders, &c., &c., will do well to buy at the lowest point, which is now.—CHARLES MEEKING and COMPANY, 141 and 142, Holborn-hill, second door from Furnival's inn.

COCOA containing, as it does, a farinaceous substance and a bland oil, is a most valuable article of diet. To adapt it, however, to delicate stomachs, it is essential that the farinaceous substance be perfectly incorporated with the oil, so that the one prevents the other from separating. Such union exists in the Cocoa here presented. The delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil, is fully developed, and the whole preparation made grateful to the weakest digestion.

JAMES EPPS, HOMOPATHIC CHEMIST,

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.
112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.
82, Old Broad-street, City.

In regard to purity, see the Report of the Analytical Sanitary Commission in the *Lancet*, July 9, 1851.

THE IDONEOUS TROUSERS.—An

excellent fitting Garment, unsurpassed for ease, elegance, and comfort, in sitting, walking, and ESPECIALLY RIDING. Modern and best materials only employed. First price, One Guinea. Also a large assortment of every style of Garment suitable for the present season, ready for immediate use, or to order at moderate charges. Particulars for self-measurement, &c., sent by post.

HENRY L. MARSHALL, 816 and 817, New Oxford-street. Entrance, corner of Duke-street, leading to the British Museum.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable to WARM CLIMATES. It is a non-conductor.—It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—From its lightness, weighing only 4½ lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—UNDER SLATES, &c., in Church and other Roofs, the Felt has been extensively used to REGULATE THE TEMPERATURE.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls; and for damp floors under carpets and floor cloths; also for LINING IRON HOUSES, to equalize the temperature.

PRICE ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.
PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for covering Ships' Bottoms, &c.
DRY HAIR FELT, for Deadening Sound, and Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the Radiation of Heat, thereby saving TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF FUEL.

Samples, Testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and Co., DOWGATE HILL, LONDON.

COALS.—Eastern Counties Railway.

The following are this day's prices of COALS brought to London by this railway:—From the County of Durham—Stewart's Wall's-end, 29s. per ton. Whitwell or Old Etherley, Wall's-end, 27s. per ton. From the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal fields, best quality—Silkstone main, double screened, 23s. per ton; Rothwell Haigh, Clay Cross, and Tupton, screened 21s. 6d. per ton; second quality, screened, 20s. per ton; hard steam coals, 21s. Baker's Hartley's, 21s. per ton. These coals will be delivered at the above prices two miles from the Mile-end or Bishopsgate Stations. Beyond two and under five miles, 1s. per ton extra. Beyond five miles, 1s. per ton per mile extra. Orders may be addressed to Mr. ALFRED S. PRIOR, Mile-end or Bishopsgate Stations. Cash to be paid on or before delivery.

By order, J. B. OWEN, Secretary.

Bishopsgate Station, January, 1855.

NO CHARGE FOR WATERPROOFING.

BERDOE'S SPRING OVERCOATS and CAPES.—These respectable and economical garments are rendered thoroughly impervious to rain without confining perspiration, or Extra Charge, and are intended not merely for Rainy weather, but General Use, thus superseding unsightly and unhealthy Air-tight Garments. CAPES, 30s. to 40s.; COATS, 40s. to 50s. A very large Stock, in great variety.—W. BERDOE, 90, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL (only).

EDWARD IRVING. An Ecclesiastical Biography. By WASHINGTON WILKS, Author of "The Half Century," &c. Price 2s. 6d., post free.

THE HALF CENTURY. By WASHINGTON WILKS. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Price 4s., post free.

PALMERSTON in THREE EPOCHS. A Comparison of Facts with Opinions. By W. WILKS. Price 1s.

HISTORICAL CITIES of EASTERN EUROPE. Illustrative of the Past and Present of Turkey, Russia, and Austria. By W. WILKS, Author of "A History of the Half Century," &c., &c. (Shortly.)

THE YOUTHFUL ENQUIRER COUNSELLED and ENCOURAGED. By HENRY N. BARNETT. Cloth, price 2s. 6d., post free.

THE LORD'S DAY. By E. W. HENSTENBERG, LL.D., Professor of Theology at Berlin. Translated by JAMES MARTIN, B.A., of Lymington. Demy 8vo., cloth, price 2s. 6d., post free.

THE INTELLIGENCE of the ANIMAL CREATION. By the Rev. W. EDWARDS, Chaplain of the House of Correction, Wandsworth. Second Edition, price 6d.; by post, 10d.

AMERICAN SCENES and CHRISTIAN SLAVERY. A Recent Tour of Four Thousand Miles in the United States. By EMMERSON DAVIES. Cheap Edition, in post 8vo., cloth lettered, 4s. 6d., post free.

DECIMAL CURRENCY. Practical Suggestions for Facilitating the Adoption of a Decimal Currency. By S. ROSSALL. Price 6d.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE and the RELIGIOUS WORLD. By a LAYMAN. Price 6d.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street; and all Book-sellers.

Now ready, foolscap, 8vo, 288 pp., price 2s. 6d. cloth.

EDWARD IRVING: An ECCLESIASTICAL and LITERARY BIOGRAPHY. By WASHINGTON WILKS, Author of "The History of the Half Century," &c.

"We trace with interest the origin and rise of Irving's fame as a very graphic record of one of those spiritual 'revivals' which form from time to time such striking episodes in the history of the Church. . . . Had we room we would gladly make many extracts from a biography so curious. On the doctrines of Irving, on which the sect bearing his name (which they now repudiate) have founded their Church, we would not touch; but there is many a lesson of humility and patient endurance in the story of his conduct when evil days fell upon him, and he became a sufferer for his faith's sake. For the general reader, the account of the singular, or, as that Church holds them, supernatural manifestations known usually as the Unknown Tongues, will, doubtless, possess an interest. Mr. Wilks has discharged his office well, and we recommend his little volume to all."—*Leader*.

"As the history of a thoroughly earnest man, we have read the volume with the highest gratification."—*Whig and Times*.

"Apart from the Carlyle of the writer's style, and two or three opinions in which we do not concur, this is a singularly interesting biography. Anything connected with that extraordinary being, Irving, or that professes to cast new light upon his peculiar and eccentric career, is welcome to the earnest student of humanity. In Mr. Wilks, Edward Irving has found a genial and sympathetic biographer, a man of heart, mind, and fearlessness, who boldly utters his opinions, and utters them frequently in choice and eloquent language. The book will form a profitable study to many."—*Christian Weekly News*.

"Certainly, in the extracts which are collected in this volume, from his (Irving's) most striking effusions, and which have been edited with a painstaking pen, there is much to admire."—*Obser*.

"The literary and personal portions of this biography are attractive in the fullest sense of the word. . . . His biographer, without subscribing implicitly to all that Irving said, or did, or wrote, appreciates his mental and moral worth—rescues from forgetfulness a name more or less illustrious and respected—and thus is added to our biographical treasures one more book really worth perusal and study."—*Weekly Dispatch*.

"The biographer, after the manner of Thomas Carlyle (also a native of Annandale, to whom the work is appropriately dedicated), allows his subject, to a great extent, to speak for himself—an arrangement in the circumstances, the most advantageous to readers and friends. . . . Towards the close, when reviewing the procedure of the ecclesiastical courts in Mr. Irving's case, the biographer rather loses his true character in that of the special pleader, and reproduces a little of that feeling which characterized Mr. Irving's friends amid the excitement of those ecclesiastical ordeals to which he was subjected. The centre of the work contains the strength and beauty of the author's performance. He evinces much skill and literary taste, and though he draws largely upon the well-known orations, they are in his hand greatly improved by being purged of their inequalities, and their most brilliant and striking passages being made to appear in their intrinsic grandeur. . . . We close the book with a melancholy pleasure, and, amid the dimness of our own eyes, bid our friends go read a biography which, though it warns, still more instructs and stimulates."—*Dumfries Standard*.

"We should have liked a larger work, with more of Mr. Wilks and more of Mr. Irving. We believe that the time is come for such a work."—*Sturrian*.

"Mr. Wilks has here produced a volume of singular interest. He seems to have had access to few private documents, and to have been mainly dependent for his biographical materials on the published productions of Mr. Irving, and the records of contemporary journalism. Yet his earnest love for his subject, together with sound taste, and practised literary skill, have enabled him to produce a work which cannot fail, we think, to raise the public estimate both of his ability and character."—*Herald of Peace*.

"It is evident that the materials are not in existence or available, for giving a full and connected biography of Edward Irving: the most we can expect is a few sketches of his life and times, his sayings and doings; and these Mr. Wilks has given us in a moderate compass, and in a very readable and interesting volume, for though the style is occasionally affected or eccentric, it is often exceedingly vivid, graphic, and earnest."—*The English Churchman*.

"Fairly and discriminately written. Though short, and made up in a great measure of extracts from Mr. Irving's works, it is not a slight performance. It is earnest, redolent of deep thought, and very carefully and even elegantly expressed."—*Economist*.

"We admire the spirit and ability with which he has accomplished his labour of love. The narrative of Irving's life is well told; the scanty materials, including extracts from his sermons and orations, are skilfully arranged; and the book itself, besides being readable and deeply interesting, supplies a felt omission in our Ecclesiastical Biography."—*Monthly Christian Spectator*.

"Mr. Wilks is catholic in his reading and catholic in his sympathies; and he has brought to his present task a painstaking reverence and honest wisdom which we may, without scruple, praise. A sectarian, whatever his school, would not understand Irving, and should not do his life: Mr. Wilks does understand; and though he has left much to be written and said, what he has done, he has done well."—*Fair's Edinburgh Magazine*.

"Mr. Wilks' volume we have read with intense interest."—*The Homilist*.

"The study and painstaking bestowed on the subject have borne fruit, honourable to the catholic feeling and intellectual ability of the writer, and exceedingly acceptable as the only attempt yet made to do justice to the character of a great and wonderful man. A delicate and difficult task has been executed with much discrimination and judgment, with warm sympathy and full appreciation. The master of a thoroughly good style, which Mr. Wilks displays, is another very great merit in the book; to which we may apply, in all their depth and truth, the terms so often vaguely and conventionally employed—graphic, brilliant, powerful, and singularly natural and clear."—*Nonconformist*.

London: William Freeman 69, Fleet-street.

THE POLITICAL ANNUAL for 1855.—

Price One Shilling.
PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:—
 Parliamentary Sessions of 1854 and 1855—Pith of the New Statutes—Events of 1854—Chronicle of the War—Representation of the People—Ballot—The New Bribery Law—State-Church and its Rivals—Cathedral Revenues—City Churches and what to do with them—Law of Partnership—Government and the Gun-trade—The Paper Duty and Newspaper Stamp—Corporation Reform; with useful information on other political and general topics.

"A very excellent Shilling's worth, full of useful information and suggestions to make one pause. Every man who assumes the name of a Reformer should have the facts contained in this little volume by heart."—*Athenaeum*.

"In this new annual we have all the political changes and events up to the ante-Christmas season. It also contains an epitome of the national expenditure for the past year, a synopsis of the various Acts of Parliament, a list of the members of both Houses, a chronicle of the war, with much valuable statistical and other information."—*Birmingham Mercury*.

"Contains a considerable amount of intelligence on Parliamentary and Political topics, and comes up in its character to what is expressed in its title."—*Hastings News*.

"An invaluable *aide-memoir* for the use of the political reformer. It contains in addition to the usual matter of an almanac, a brief, but sufficient, summary of the proceedings of the important Parliamentary session of last year, as also of the leading public events of the year, including a chronicle of the progress of the war; a mass of political and social statistics; pith of the new statutes, &c., &c. As a suggestive reference-book, we recommend it without hesitation."—*Western Times*.

"It is deficient in none of the qualities that have made it, through a long and eventful period, of high utility, and given it a wholesome influence. It is a complete history of the seasonal and military events of the past year—even up to the adjournment of Parliament for the Christmas vacation. Every question of proximate or even latent interest is exhibited in the form of facts or figures—the electoral and ecclesiastical most prominently. Lists of the Ministry and M.P.'s, with instructions for petitioners, are followed up by a digest of the statutes enacted since the last publication."—*Nonconformist*.

"In less than a hundred pages we have in this useful work an almanack, monthly memoranda, a summary of Parliamentary proceedings, a register of political facts and public events, a chronicle of the war, varied and valuable statistics, abstract of new statutes, &c., &c. A defective copy has deprived us of the pleasure of referring to some of its pages, but we are satisfied, from an examination of its perfect portions, that the information given is in detail, character, and arrangement, admirably adapted to serve as a reference and text-book for political reformers."—*Norfolk News*.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

NOVELLO'S EDITION of MARX'S

GENERAL MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. Whole cloth, 6s. 6d.; post free, 7s. CHERUBIN'S TREATISE ON COUNTERPOINT and FUGUE. Whole cloth, 6s. 6d.; post free, 7s. MOZART'S SUCCINCT THOROUGH-BASS SCHOOL. Paper cover 10d.—FETIS' TREATISE ON CHOIR and CHORUS SINGING. Paper cover, 1s. 6d.; being the first four works in the Series of "Novello's Library for the Diffusion of Musical Knowledge."

J. Alfred Novello, London and New York.

NOVELLO'S FOLIO EDITION of

ORATORIOS, CANTATAS, MASSES, &c., in Vocal Score, with Accompaniment for the Pianoforte or Organ, by V. NOVELLO.—Handel's Messiah, 10s.; Judas Maccabaeus, 10s.; Samson, 10s.; Israel in Egypt, 10s.; Jephtha, 10s.; Joshua, 10s.; Deborah, 10s.; Solomon, 10s.; Saul, 10s.; Dettiggen Te Deum, 10s.; Zadok the Priest, 10s.; Acts and Galatians, 10s.; Alexander's Feast, 10s.; Ode to St. Cecilia's Day, 6s.; Haydn's Creation, 12s.; Seasons (quarto), 14s.; Mendelssohn's St. Paul, 21s.; Hymn of Praise (Lobgesang), 14s.; Neukomm's David, 24s.; Mount Sinai, 24s.; Pierson's Jerusalem, 31s. 6d.; Jackson's (Masham) Deliverance of Israel, 21s.; Isaiah, 24s.; Beethoven's Engedi, or David in the Wilderness (Mount of Olives), 2s.; Elvey's Resurrection, 9s.; Romberg's Day of the Bell, 9s.; Spohr's Last Judgment (quarto), 6s.

* Please order "Novello's Editions."

London: J. Alfred Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 24, Poultry.

CHORAL SOCIETIES and PRIVATE

Associations for the Practice of Music will find in J. Alfred Novello's Catalogue, No. 2 (a New Edition of which is just published), a detail of the large collection of Works printed in separate Vocal and Orchestral Parts.

London: J. Alfred Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, & 24, Poultry.

NOVELLO'S ORIGINAL OCTAVO

EDITION of ORATORIOS, CANTATAS, MASSES, &c., in Vocal Score, with Pianoforte Accompaniment by VINCENT NOVELLO. Bound in cloth.—Handel's Messiah, 4s.; Judas Maccabaeus, 4s.; Samson, 4s.; Israel in Egypt, 4s.; Solomon, 7s. 6d.; Jephtha, 6s. 6d.; Joshua, 5s. 6d.; Deborah, 6s. 6d.; Alexander's Feast (paper cover) 3s. 6d.; Acts and Galatians, 3s.; Ode to St. Cecilia's Day, 2s. (the last three bound in one volume, 9s.); Dettiggen Te Deum and Zadok the Priest (paper cover) 2s. 6d.; Haydn's Creation, 3s.; Mendelssohn's St. Paul, 6s. 6d.; Hymn of Praise—(Lobgesang) (paper cover), 4s.; As the Hart Pants, 1s. 6d. (the last two bound in one vol., 5s. 6d.); Romberg's Lay of the Bell (paper cover), 2s. 6d.; Beethoven's Engedi, or David in the Wilderness (Mount of Olives) (paper cover), 3s.; Mozart's Twelfth Mass in G, 2s. 6d.; Haydn's Third or Imperial Mass, 2s. 6d.; Beethoven's Mass in C, 2s. 6d. (or the three Masses bound in one vol., 8s. 6d.); Mozart's Requiem Mass, 2s.; the Masses have the original Latin as well as English words.

* Please order "Novello's Editions."

London: Alfred J. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, & 24, Poultry.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC: 69, Dean-

street, Soho; and 24, Poultry. Catalogues gratis on application, or post free, 6d.

SACRED MUSIC.—DOMESTIC

PSALMODY, consisting of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Sacred Songs, Chants, &c., for One or more Voices, arranged for the Piano and Harmonium, by E. J. WESTROP (Editor of the "Universal Psalmist"). In Two Books, each 4s.; or in One 8vo. Volume, bound, 6s. Post free for Stamps.

London: Z. T. Purday, 45, High Holborn.

THE TEETH, THEIR IMPORTANCE TO HEALTH, APPEARANCE, &c.

Showing how effectually the teeth may be preserved, and their maladies cured: also, how perfectly artificial teeth can be made to supply the places of those that are lost, and fully answer their purposes. By JOSHUA SAUNDERS, Dentist.

London: Skeffington and Co., 163, Piccadilly; or post-free from the Author, 16, Argyll-street, Regent-street, on receipt of 12 stamps.

TEETH.—MR. GREGSON, Practical

Dentist, 7, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, invites attention to his improved method of adapting ARTIFICIAL TEETH to the individual. From his long experience in the actual manipulation of the dental mechanism, patients may rely on the accuracy of his description on the most reasonable terms, and on the complete comfort in mastication and articulation which his method affords. All operations in Dentistry performed with the greatest skill and success.

7, HOLLES-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

SPEAK GENTLY.—The Music by Miss

LINDSAY, Composer of "Excelsior," dedicated to Miss Dolby. "In adapting the music, Miss Lindsay has very happily brought out the tender feeling which the language conveys. The echoing of the refrain, 'Speak gently,' by the accompaniment, has a very sweet and soothing effect. Like her 'Excelsior,' it addresses itself immediately to the heart, and awakens its kindest emotions. The symphonies are simple and flowing, and the continued accompaniment remarkable for its ease and sprightliness."—*Vide Glasgow Sentinel*. 2s. 6d.

HANDEL and MOZART.—MESSIAH,

with MOZART'S ACCOMPANIMENTS (and an Appendix of 87 pages), arranged by JOHN BISHOP, 257 pages, 6s. 6d.—This is the only edition containing Mozart's additions incorporated with the accompaniments to the vocal score; book of words prefixed. Also, by the same, ALEXANDER'S FEAST, from Mozart's score. 2s.—Order ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S Standard Octavo Edition. These are the most perfect editions.

MUSIC.—SIXTEEN SPECIMEN

PAGES of ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S MODERN OCTAVO EDITIONS of the ORATORIOS, &c., Gratis and Postage Free. N.B.—Every one should send for them.

PIANOFORTES.—FREE of CHARGE.

Every one who has a piano should write for the BOOK of INSTRUCTIONS for its PRESERVATION, &c., furnished Gratis and Postage Free.—Address ROBERT COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street, London. N.B.—Pianos for hire at 15s. a-month and upwards.

MISS LINDSAY'S EXCELSIOR.—

Song. Words by LONGFELLOW. Finely illustrated, 2s. 6d.—"An exquisite lyric."—*Ellis Cook*. "Stirring and expressive."—*Weekly Times*. "Sublime in its simplicity."—*Portsmouth Guardian*. "A gem, which in this musical setting is seen to greater advantage."—*Patriot*. "Makes the heart echo the cry of 'Excelsior.'"—*Epitome*. "Worthy of the exquisite lines of Longfellow."—*Church and State Gazette*. "Chaste and simple."—*British Banner*. Also, by the same Authoress, "Speak Gently," 2s. 6d.; "The Hymn of the Moravian Nuns," 2s.; and "A Psalm of Life," vocal duet, 3s. London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, music publishers to the Queen; and of all publishers.

MESSRS. DEAN and SON most particularly call attention to the PRETTY, PLEASANT

PICTURE-BOOK, illustrated with above 500 Pictures, by Gilbert, Franklin, Barratt, &c., with a Verse to every Picture. Bound in boards, in a New, Novel Cover, in Gold and Colours. The selling price is 3s. 6d.

* The only Picture-book published this Season.

Price Three Shillings and Sixpence,

MISS CORNER'S FAMILIAR FABLES

for the YOUNG. With above One Hundred Illustrations by Alfred Crowquill and James Northcote, Esq.

* A most beautiful book for a present to any Child, and the Illustrations are truly Gems.

NURSERY RECREATIONS for the

YOUNG and GOOD. In demy 4to, the Music engraved and printed from the plates, the pictures in Chromolithography, and the prose tale printed from letterpress. Price 1s. each.

1. LITTLE BOY BLUE: his Portrait and his History in Prose and Song.

2. LITTLE BO-PEEP: her Portrait and her History in Prose and Song.

3. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD: her Portrait and her History in Prose and Song.

4. LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES: her Portrait and her History in Prose and Song.

Or half-bound, with gold and red title page, 5s.

Dean and Son, Book and Printers, Bible and Prayer-book Warehouse, 31, Ludgate-hill, three doors west of Old Bailey.

WORKS by Miss CORNER, Published by

DEAN and SON, 31, Ludgate-hill.

The Press have universally praised and testified to Corner's Accurate Histories, for School and Family Reading.

Miss Corner's Thirteen Histories are well adapted for Schools or Family Reading, being pleasantly written, and forming agreeable contrasts to those dry epitomes with which children are so often teased. The whole thirteen form a complete History of Europe, and are compiled from accepted modern English and Foreign authorities, and strongly bound, and embellished with Maps and Plates.

CORNER'S HISTORY of ENGLAND and WALES. Twenty-seventh thousand. Plates, Map, and Chronological Table, and Index. New Edition, continued to the present date. 3s. 6d. bound. With Questions, 4s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of IRELAND. Seventh Thousand. Plates, Map, and Chronological Table and Index. 2s. 6d. bound. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of SCOTLAND. Plates, Map, and Chronological Table and Index. Tenth thousand. 2s. 6d. bound. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of FRANCE. Plates, Map, and Chronological Table and Index. Thirteenth thousand. New Edition, corrected to the present time. 2s. 6d. bound. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of GREECE. With Questions, 3s. Map, and Chronological Table and Index. Fifth thousand.

CORNER'S HISTORY of ROME. With Questions, 3s. 6d. Map of the Empire, and Chronological Table and Index. Seventh thousand.

CORNER'S HISTORY of GERMANY and the GERMAN EMPIRE, including Austria and Prussia. 3s. 6d. bound. Plates, Map, and Chronological Table and Index.

Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 2s. 6d. Poland and the Russian Empire, 3s. 6d. Turkey and the Ottoman Empire, including Modern Greece, 3s. 6d. bound. Italy and Switzerland, 3s. 6d. bound. Holland and Belgium, 2s. 6d. bound.

A Prospectus of Miss Corner's Histories, post free, on application.

THE FIRST HISTORY of ENGLAND that should be placed in the hands of a child. Third Edition, printed in large type. Twenty-four pages of Tinted Plates. 3s. 6d. gilt edges, or in eight divisions, fancy stiff covers, 6d. each. Without the Plates, for the use of Schools, 2s. 6d.

EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, with Questions to each Chapter, adapted to the Junior Class. By Miss CORNER. Price 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. bound in cloth, with the Map coloured.

THE PLAY GRAMMAR; or, the Elements of Grammar Explained in Short and easy Games. By Miss CORNER. Eleventh Edition, improved, with Illustrations. 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. bound in cloth.

CHARLES BUTLER'S EASY GUIDE to GEOGRAPHY: a New and Concise description of the five great Divisions of the Globe; their Natural, Mineral, and Vegetable productions, and the Characteristics of their Inhabitants. New Edition. Ninth thousand. 1s. 6d. in cloth, or, with the use of the Globes, and Seven Glyptographic Maps, 2s. bound in cloth.

CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE to USEFUL KNOWLEDGE: containing, in the form of an easy, familiar Catechism, a complete series of the newest and most useful information connected with the Arts, Sciences, and the Phenomena of Nature. Seventh Edition. 1s. 6d. cloth.

SCRIPTURAL HISTORY SIMPLIFIED. By Miss CORNER and Dr. J. KITTO, LL.D. Price 3s. 6d., in a clear type, Royal 18mo.

MISS CORNER'S FABLES for the YOUNG. Illustrated by Crowquill and Northcote. Price 3s. 6d. gilt edged.

* Truly a book worth buying.

London: Dean and Son, Printers and Publishers, Bible and Prayer-book Warehouse, 31, Ludgate-hill.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—

ALL THE BEST NEW WORKS may be had in succession from this extensive Library by every Subscriber of One Guinea per Annum, and by all First-class Country Subscribers of Two Guineas and upwards. The preference is given to Works of History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, Travel and Adventure. The best Works of Fiction are also freely added. The Surplus Copies are offered for Sale at greatly reduced prices as soon as the first demand has subsided. Lists of the principal New Works and New Editions at present in circulation, with the terms of subscription and other particulars, may be obtained on application.

Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford-street.

CHEAP BOOKS.

SECOND-HAND COPIES of each of the

following Works are now ON SALE at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY:—

A Diary, by the Earl of Carlisle, 6s. 6d.
 The Americans at Home, 9s.—Olliphant's Black Sea, 4s. 6d.
 Heartsease; or, the Brother's Wife, 6s. 6d.—Curzon's Armenia, 3s.
 Atherton's Second Visit to Nineveh, 10s. 6d.
 Layard, by Miss Mitford, 7s.—The Professor, by E. Carlen, 5s.
 Chesney's Russo-Turkish Campaigns, 5s.
 Claude the Colporteur, 4s.—The Old Chelsea Bun-house, 4s. 6d.
 Crewe Rise, 8s.—Florence the Beautiful, 4s.
 Skene's Frontier Lands, 9s.—Katherine Ashton, 6s. 6d.
 Lady-Bird (uncut), 7s. 6d.—Markham's Himalayas, 10s. 6d.
 Lloyd's Scandinavian Adventures, 18s.—Magdalen Hepburn, 10s. 6d.
 Matthew Paxton, 7s.—Molke's Russians in Bulgaria, 6s.
 Moore's Life, 6 vols., 21s.—Fallsy the Potter, 7s.
 Parkyn's Abyssinia, 15s.—Lowe's Napoleon at St. Helena, 15s.
 A Sketcher's Tour Round the World, 7s.
 Memorials of Amella Opie, 6s. 6d.—Haydon's Autobiography, 12s.
 Bremer's Impressions of America, 10s. 6d.
 Waagen's Art Treasures in Britain, 51s.
 The Rose and the Ring, 3s. 6d.—Weiss's Protestants of France, 8s.
 The Protestant Church in Hungary, 4s.
 Seymour's Evenings with the Romanists, 5s.—Villette, 7s.
 Hill's Shores of the Baltic, 4s. 6d.—Ruth, 7s.—Esmond, 7s.
 And many other recent Works, a List of which may be obtained on application.

Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford-street, London; and 76, Cross-street, Manchester.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Books Published at LEATH'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES, 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street, and 8, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Twelfth Edition, 8vo, bound, price 16s., pp. 900.

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

By J. LAURIE, M.D. Devoid of all technicality, and much enlarged by the addition of many important articles, such as those on scrofula, dropsy, the various diseases of tropical climates, and on the characteristic effects of the medicines. No medicine is prescribed without the indications for its selection, and the exact dose to be administered. An excellent work for all families, and well adapted for the Emigrant or Missionary. A case of medicine for this work, price 5s.

An Epitome of the above. Price 5s. A Guide to those commencing Homœopathic Treatment in Family Practice. A Case of Medicine for this Work, price 35s. Carriage free on receipt of a Post-office order.

8vo, bound in cloth, price 8s.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACOPŒIA and

POSOLOGY. By JAMA and others. Exhibiting the method of Preparing every known Medicament, and illustrative of the Theory of Doses.

12mo, bound in leather, price 12s.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE (POCKET DIC-

TIONARY, Concordance and Repertory of). Edited by Dr. LAURIE. Whereby symptoms are so associated as to render the discrimination (and treatment) of diseases easy and certain.

18mo, bound in cloth, price 8s.

HOMŒOPATHIC VETERINARY MEDICINE;

or, Veterinary Homœopathy; embracing the Breeding, Rearing, General Management, and Homœopathic Treatment of the Horse, Ox, Cow, Sheep, Dog, Pig, Fowls, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, Rabbits, &c.

32mo, bound, price 1s.

HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY GUIDE. Con-

taining simple directions for the domestic treatment of ordinary ailments.

Fcap. 8vo, bound, price 6s.

HOMŒOPATHIC PARENT'S GUIDE. By

J. LAURIE, M.D. A Treatise on the Method of Rearing Children from their earliest Infancy; comprising simple Directions for the treatment of all Affections incidental to Childhood.

8vo, bound, price 4s. 6d.

HOMŒOPATHY.—A BIOGRAPHICAL

MONUMENT to the MEMORY of SAMUEL HAHNEMANN. Translated from the German, with additions by C. FISCHER. Containing valuable and interesting papers never before published.

18mo, bound in cloth, price 4s.

HOMŒOPATHIC EPITOME of JAHR'S

MANUEL. By Drs. CURTIS and ELLIE. Comprising the most Characteristic Features of 104 Medicines in respect of particular Organs, and a Repertory to assist in their selection for treatment.

18mo, price 2s.

HOMŒOPATHY (its Principles), in a Series of

Lectures, By B. F. JOSLIN, M.D. "A truly admirable work, and by a great deal the nearest popular exposition of Homœopathy which we have seen."—Hahnemannian Fly-sheet.

Just published, 8vo, bound, price 4s. 6d.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT of INDI-

GESTION, Constipation, and Hemorrhoids (Piles). By W. MORRAN, M.R.C.S., containing simple Directions for the Household Treatment of these Common Disorders; an Account of Thirteen Remarkable Cases illustrative of Treatment; a Plate and Explanatory Article showing the entire Course of the Alimentary Canal; full Directions for Diet and General Hygiene, and Simple Household Receipts for the Preparation of Medicines which may be safely taken by persons suffering from either of these complaints.

London: J. Leath, 8, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street.

"ENGLAND'S SCOURGE," CONSUMPTION.

DECLINE CURABLE in ALL ITS STAGES.—Read Mr. George Thomas Congreve's work (Eighteenth Edition, post free for five stamps) which treats of the Causes, Symptoms, and Progress of this fell disease, traces it through all its stages, establishes a NEW, a RATIONAL, a HOPEFUL THEORY, develops the only SUCCESSFUL MEANS of CURE, confirming the same by EXTRAORDINARY CASES of recent date.

The Author may be consulted personally (an appointment being first made by the patient), or by letter, at his private residence, 11, Hanover-street, Peckham. The Pamphlet may be had, post free, by enclosing five stamps.

Just published, in crown 8vo, fancy cloth, 6s.,

RUSSIA AND HER CZARS.

By E. J. BRABAZON.

Author of "Outlines of the History of Ireland," "Tales from the Rectory," "Three Weeks in the Snow," &c., &c.

London: ROBERT THEOBALD, 26, Paternoster-row.



NO CHARGE FOR STAMPING.

A Single Packet of Note Paper, or 100 Envelopes, Stamped with Arms, Crest, or Initials, Free of Charge, and every description of Stationery full 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house, at PARKINS and GOTT'S, Paper and Envelope Makers, 25, Oxford-street. Useful Cream-laid Note Paper, full size, 5 quires for 6d.; Superior Thick ditto, 5 quires for 1s.; India Note, 5 quires for 1s.; Letter Paper, 4s. per ream; Sermon Paper, 4s. 6d.; Foolscap, 6s. 6d.; Good Cream-laid Cemented Envelopes, 4d. per 100; the Queen's Head Envelopes, 1s. per dozen; Office Envelopes, 3s. per 1,000; BLACK BORDERED CREAM-LAID NOTE PAPER (full size), five quires for 1s.; Bordered Envelopes, 9d. per 100; Best Wax, 3s. 6d. per pound; 100 Super. Visiting Cards Printed for 1s. 6d.; P. & G.'s New Elastic Post-office Pen, 6d. per dozen, is warranted not to scratch the paper; Useful Sample Packets of Paper and Envelopes, by Post, 1s. each; Book of Prices, Post Free.—PARKINS and GOTT, 25, Oxford-street.

DEAFNESS, and NOISES in the EARS. EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

Just published, price 7d. by post. CERTAIN MODE OF SELF-CURE. Any partially or extremely deaf person can permanently restore their own hearing. Disfranchising noises in the head relieved in half an hour. This book has cured hundreds, living in the most distant part of the world, without absence from home or business. It is published by Dr. HOGGROU, Member of the London Royal College of Surgeons, May 2nd, 1845, L.A.C., April 30, 1846, Consulting Surgeon to the Institution for the Cure of Deafness, 9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall.

Sent free to any part, on receipt of letter, enclosing Seven Postage Stamps, a HINT and HELP, for the benefit and protection of deaf persons, a stop to quackery, extortionate fees and charges. By this new discovery, totally deaf sufferers are enabled to hear conversation, without any ear-trumpet or instrument, for ever rescuing them from the grasp of the extortionate and dangerous empiric. It contains startling cures, deaf persons having cured themselves, many instantaneously effected.

All letters to be directed to Dr. HOGGROU, 9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall, London.—Patients received any day from twelve till four.—Consultation free.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN

SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of thirty years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of HARGREY and SOSS, 93, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSLEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body. Is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEECAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

Manufacture, 228, Piccadilly, London.

THE NERVO-ARTERIAL ESSENCE, dis-

covered and prepared by Dr. WILLIAM BATCHELOR, M.R.C.S.E., and M.L.A.C. It replenishes the sources of nervous power. Dr. Batchelor may be consulted at 12, Finsbury-place South, City; and after Four, by appointment, at 15, Albion-street, Hyde-park-square. The essence is sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.

From the Rev. Charles Clay, Wesleyan Minister, Wesley Chapel, Meadow-lane, Leeds.

"To Dr. William Batchelor.—Your Nervo-Arterial Essence has been of great service, as regards my voice, and I am thankful that I was presented by you with so great a boon. I believe I am still greatly benefited by your Essence; my joints are less painful and weak, and my voice is much better."

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS,

for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Dear Sirs.—Having suffered many years from severe attacks of rheumatic pains, I feel great pleasure in telling you that I have derived great benefit from your invaluable Plaster. I shall most certainly recommend it to all my friends, all medical aid being of no use whatever. You are at leave to publish this in any way you may think proper.—I am, dear Sirs, yours truly, Leamington, Aug. 12th, 1854. R. MAYOR, M.A.

Hooping-Cough Cured.

Sirs.—I have used your Roper's Plasters for myself and children for several months with decided benefit for hooping-cough; three of my children being comparatively well since their application.—I am, Sirs, yours respectfully, T. MAIDEN.

Ash Cottage, Staines, near Faversham, Kent.

Haydon Vicarage, Seaforth, April 27th, 1854.

Sirs.—The effects of Roper's Plasters I had some short time since from you have been so marvellous among my poor parishioners that I will thank you to send me an 11s. case as soon as convenient.—Your obedient servant, A. LEAVINGWELL.

Unprincipled shopkeepers, for the sake of gain, have vendod spurious imitations. Purchasers are therefore cautioned to NOTICE!—The words "Roper's Royal Bath Plaster," engraved on the Government stamp.

PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON, CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.

Full-sized plasters, 1s. 1d.; and for children, 9d. each; or, direct by post, on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each in postage stamps. For family use, and charitable purposes, &c.—in tin cases, at 4s. 6d., 11s., 21s., 31s., each case.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular to ask for ROPER'S PLASTERS.

OLD JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SASSAPARILLA.

This is one of the most extraordinary and valuable Medicines in the world. Its superiority over other preparations of like character, made in this country, arises from the mode of its manufacture, and the advantage of obtaining and working the root in its green and fresh state. The root, when brought to this country, is dry, vapid, and almost tasteless; its virtues and juices having all evaporated; while it often becomes mouldy, musty, and partially decayed, so that it is quite unfit for use.

ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated Medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value:—

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1851. Gentlemen.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many of whom will be happy to give you testimonials should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the Sarsaparilla, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed had I not seen it.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN JAIMERSON.

FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

GREAT CURE OF PILES.

17, Phelps-street, Walworth, Feb. 22, 1852. Gentlemen.—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, WM. HYDE.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

GREAT CURE OF NEURALGIA.

London, June 10, 1852. Gentlemen.—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. J. R. PETERSON.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, &c. The same may be said of these as in the cure of the severe chronic maladies, the Sarsaparilla and the Ointment will effectually wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin, or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexions. Nothing can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

CURE OF A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, July 31, 1851. Gentlemen.—I beg to inform you that I have been using your Medicine, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for a complaint in my stomach, from which I suffered a long time, and I am happy to say it has cured me. I shall be happy to answer any letter of inquiry, as I am satisfied your Sarsaparilla is worthy of all the recommendation I can give it. JAMES FORSYTH.

SICK HEADACHE—A CASE OF MANY YEARS' STANDING

The following is one of those cases arising from a disordered state of the uterine functions, which affect the whole system, and bring on some of the most distressing sufferings. This lady has suffered more or less for ten years, and is now entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. She says:—

Berkeley-square, Jan. 15, 1853.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Co.—I have used your Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla for sick headache and general debility, arising from a disordered state of my system, and am happy to inform you that it has completely restored me to former health and strength. I experience a degree of comfort, buoyancy of spirits, and renewed strength, which I have not known for ten years. This great benefit alone induces me to write you an acknowledgment. Dedicating my name is full to go before the public, I give my initials only. Mrs. E. W. T. C.

Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; and Mammoth, 11s.; Six Mammoths sent free for 60s.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, and Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS. Warehouse, 373, Strand, London. 139

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

FOR INDIGESTION (DYSPEPSIA), CONSTIPATION, NEURALGIA, BILIOUS, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, AND DEBILITY.

DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA

ARABICA FOOD cures indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, and liver complaints, flatulency, distension, acidity, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, the rheumatism, face ache, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, boils and carbuncles, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. In whooping cough, measles, small pox, and chicken or wind pox, it renders all medicine superfluous by removing all inflammatory and feverish symptoms.

IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—

The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

BARRY DU BARRY and CO., 77, REGENT-STREET, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Dedes: "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourself and the public to authorise the publication of these lines."—STUART DE DEDES.

Cure No. 49,532: "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food."—MRS. J. J. WILKINSON, Waltham, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure No. 47,121: "Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Naxos, Vicosage, Waltham-croft, Herts—a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 44,345: "Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gainsborough, near Liverpool—a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Cure No. 3,906: "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food."—JAMES PONTON, Athol-street, Perth.

Cure No. 55,423: "I have suffered these thirty-three years continually from diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, singing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, and, during that period, taken so much medicine, that I can safely say I have laid out upwards of a thousand pounds at the chemists and doctors."—I have actually worn out two medical men during my ailments without finding any improvement in my health. Indeed, I was in utter despair, and never expected to get over it, when I was fortunate enough to become acquainted with your Revalenta Arabica, which, heaven be praised, restored me to a state of health which I long since despaired of attaining. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears, are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances.—I am, respectfully, JAMES ROSSITER, Bridgehouse, Frimley, April 8th, 1854.

Cure No. 45,515: "For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past."—J. S. NEWTON, Plymouth, May 26th, 1851.

Cure No. 189: "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time."—W. R. REXFORD, Pool Anthony, Tiverton.

No. 4,208: "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's health-restoring Food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries."—Rev. JOHN W. FLAVEL, Eddington Rectory, Norfolk. No. 81: "Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves."—ALFRED FARRER, Haddington.

Cure No. 48,304: "I am happy to say I have found your incomparable Food an infallible preventive of the gout. I can now eat most things with impunity, and take my pint of port wine, if necessary, the same as other people. I do not like my name published, but do not object to your referring fellow-sufferers to me."—H. W. GRANTHAM, Feb. 2, 1851.

No. 42,130: Major-General King, cure of general debility and nervousness. No. 32,110: Captain Parker L. Hingham, R.N., who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time. Cure No. 28,416: William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, six years' partial paralysis. No. 22,514: Captain Allen, recording the cure of a lady from epileptic fits. No. 26,419: The Rev. Charles Kerr, a cure of functional disorders. No. 24,314: The Rev. Thomas Munster, cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings. No. 41,617: Dr. James Shortland, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment, a cure of dropsy. No. 24,947: Mr. Thomas Woodhouse recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy. No. 37,403: Samuel Laxton, Esq., a cure of two years' diarrhoea.

Mr. William Martin, a cure of eight years' daily vomiting.

Richard Willoughby, Esq., a cure of many years' biliousness.

No. 32,836: "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring Food."—ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen. No. 58,034: "Gentlemen.—We have found it admirably adapted for infants. Our baby has never once had disordered bowels since taking it."—R. H. AMBLES, Grammar School, Stevenage, Dec. 16, 1850. No. 52,418: Dr. Gries, Magdeburg, recording the cure of his wife from pulmonary consumption, with night sweats and ulcerated lungs, which had resisted all medicines, and appeared a hopeless case. No. 52,451: Dr. Gattiker, Zurich, cure of cancer of the stomach and fearfully distressing vomitings, habitual flatulency, and colic. All the above parties will be happy to answer any inquiries.

No. 51,492, Dr. Wurzer. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel, inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids. Also in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, and in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption. Dr. Rud. Wurzer. Counsel of Medicine and practical M.D. in Bonn. Col. H. Watkins, of Grantham, a cure of gout; Mr. Joseph Walters, Broadwell Colliery, Oldbury, near Birmingham, a cure of angina pectoris; and 50,000 other well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, testimonials of the very extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned.

In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions.—1 lb., 2s. 6d.; 2 lb., 4s. 6d.; 5 lb., 11s.; 12 lb., 22s.; super-refined, 1 lb., 6s.; 2 lb., 11s.; 5 lb., 22s.; 12 lb., 33s. The 10 lb. and 12 lb. carriage free, on post-office order. Barry Du Barry, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason and Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, Piccadilly; also, at 60, Gracechurch-street; 230, Strand; and may be ordered through all respectable Booksellers, Grocers, and Chemists.

Just published, crown 8vo, uniform with "The Best of Both Worlds," 1s. sewed, 2s. cloth.

SIR T. F. BUXTON. A Study for Young Men. To which is added, THE WIFE; or, a Mirror for Maidenhood. A Sketch. By THOMAS BINKLEY.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street; Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row.

Immediately, Second Edition, crown 8vo, 1s. cloth.
CHRIST OUR LIFE, IN ITS ORIGIN, LAW, AND END. By the Rev. JOSEPH ANOUS, D.D.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Lately published, Fourth Edition, crown 8vo, 1s. cloth.
THE NIGHT LAMP. A Narrative of the Means by which Spiritual Darkness was dispelled from the Death-bed of Agnes Maxwell Macfarlane. By the Rev. JOHN MACFARLANE, LL.D.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Lately published, 16mo, 2s. 6d. cloth.
WHY WEEPEST THOU? or, the Cry from Ramah Hushed by the Voice from Heaven. In Letters Memorial, Consolatory, and Practical. Addressed to Bereaved Parents.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Now ready, in one vol., 1s. 6d. cloth.
THE MIND AND WORDS OF JESUS. By the Author of "The Faithful Promiser," &c.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Just published, with many Illustrations, crown 8vo, 1s. cloth.
THE FOOTSTEPS OF ST. PAUL: Being a Life of the Apostle, designed for Youth. By the Author of "The Faithful Promiser," &c.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Just published, fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth.
PRECES PAULINE: the Devotions of St. Paul.
"A gem of no ordinary worth. . . It is searching, devotional, practical, and profitable."—Christian Annotator.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Twenty-second Edition, fcap. 8vo, 1s. cloth.
THE RETROSPECT: or, Review of Providential Mercies: with Anecdotes of Various Characters, and an Address to Naval Officers. By the Rev. RICHARD MARKE.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Second Edition, 12mo, 6s. cloth.
LETTERS SELECTED from the CORRESPONDENCE of MISS PLUMPTRE.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

A New and Cheaper Edition, crown 8vo, 1s. 6d. sewed; 2s. 6d. cloth.
THE DENS of LONDON: Notes and Narratives of a Six Years' Mission principally among them. By R. W. VANDERKIST, late London City Missionary.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

This day, the First Volume, 8vo, 12s.
A HISTORY of ENGLAND DURING the REIGN of GEORGE the THIRD. By WILLIAM MANNING, M.P.
To be completed in Four Volumes.
London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Now ready, price 1s., cloth, gilt edges.
THE LAST SCENE in the JEWISH DRAMA; or, the Future of Judah and Israel: being the Subject of a Conversation.
London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Leicester: Winks and Son.

Just published, price 1s. stiff cloth, 1s. 6d. cloth extra.
ANTHEMS, HYMNS, and CHANTS for PUBLIC WORSHIP.
This is the Second Part of Congregational Church Music, but being separately numbered, it forms a Supplement to all Tune-books.
With Part I., 4s. 6d. cloth boards.
THE WORDS of the ANTHEMS. 1d., or 7s. per 100.
THE CHANTS. 2d., or 14s. per 100, stitched 8d., or 21s. per 100, limp cloth.
London: Ward and Co.; C. H. Furdoy; Unwin. Manchester: Fletcher and Tubbs.

TRACTS BY JAMES DOUGLAS, OF CAVERS, ON THE COMING OF THE KINGDOM.

Just ready, No. 1., price 3d.
PRAYER AND THE WAR.
Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

MR. KINGSLEY'S NEW HISTORICAL NOVEL.
On the 30th March will be published, Three Volumes, post 8vo.
WESTWARD HO! or, the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh, Knight, of Burrough, in the County of Devon, in the Reign of Her Most Glorious Majesty Queen Elizabeth. Rendered into Modern English by CHARLES KINGSLEY.
Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: Bell and Daldy 186, Fleet-street.

Now ready, gratis, and postage free.
A LIST of SURPLUS COPIES of A RECENT WORKS withdrawn from MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, and offered at greatly reduced prices for cash.
Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford-street, London; and 76, Cross-street, Manchester.

DETACHED THOUGHTS and APOPHTHEGMS: extracted, by permission, from some of the Writings of Archbishop WHATELY. Fcp. 8vo., 3s.
"We doubt whether as much thought, real thought, lies in any modern book of the size."—Nonconformist, Jan. 31.
Robert B. Blackader, 13, Paternoster-row.

Price One Shilling.
SLAVE LIFE in GEORGIA; being a Narrative of the Life, Sufferings, Adventures, and Surprising Escape from Slavery, of John Brown, a Fugitive Slave, now in England. Edited by L. A. CHAMBERZOW, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society.
To be had on application to the Editor, 27, New Broad-street; and of all booksellers.

Just published, a new edition, price One Shilling.
THE BURDENS of the CHURCH.
By THOMAS LATTEY, Author of "The True Vine and the Branches;" and "The Monopolist; or, the Power of Conscience."
London: Adam Scott, Charterhouse-square.

DIogenES, No. 115. The State Idol—Allegory of Joseph Hume—Thoughts in Tatters, &c. Price 2d.; Stamped, 3d.
London: Edward Shelton, 69, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers and News-vendors.

SERMON FOR THE TIMES.
Second Edition, just published, price Twopence.
EPHRAIM'S MOTH, ENGLAND'S WEAKNESS. A Sermon, preached by the Rev. W. P. TIDY, at Mansion-house Chapel, Camberwell, on Sunday Morning, February 11, 1855.
This Sermon should be read by everybody before March 21st.
London: Benjamin L. Green, 62, Paternoster-row.

THE NEW PREMIER.
PALMERSTON in THREE EPOCHS: A comparison of Facts with Opinions. By WASHINGTON WILKS, author of "A History of the Half-Century," &c., &c. Price 1s.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

RELIGIOUS BOOK-HAWKERS WANTED.
THE BOOK SOCIETY for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor (Established in 1750), is desirous of appointing a few devout men in humble life as Book-hawkers. A small salary will be allowed, together with a poundage on the produce of the books sold. Candidates to apply by letter addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, 19, Paternoster-row, London. A Catalogue of the Society's Books will be sent by post on receipt of a penny postage stamp.

THE BRITISH FRIEND: a Monthly Journal, chiefly devoted to the interests of the Society of Friends. Published on the First of every Month, Thirty-two Pages, price 6d. Having an extensive circulation, its Advertising Sheet presents an admirable medium for those desirous of calling the attention of members of that Society to their announcements. And although, as its title implies, this Journal is mainly devoted to the interests of Friends, yet its columns contain much that cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of the general reader, as they advocate the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, the Abolition of Capital Punishment, and the Peace, Temperance, and Anti-Slavery Movements.
Glasgow: William and Robert Smeal, Proprietors and Editors, to whom all communications should be addressed. Published also in London by W. and F. G. Cash, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

The New 8vo Edition of
MARIA MONK; with beautiful Portrait, copious Notes, American and British Confirmations, &c., is now ready, bound in cloth and lettered, price 2s. 6d.
Be sure and order Houlston and Stoneman's Half-crown Edition.

A NEW LITTLE BOOK OF GREAT VALUE FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Now ready, handsomely printed in bold type, price 3d.,
LAWRENCE R. SMITH. A Mother's Prayer Answered, and the Child Saved. A Faithful Account of the Sudden but Happy Death of a Child who died an Hundred Years Old.
London: Houlston and Stoneman, Paternoster-row; G. & R. Banks, Bermondsey.

Just out, price 4d., Parts I. II., and III. of
A LAMP for the STUDY of the TRUTH—SEEKING CHRISTIAN; or, CRITICISMS on BIBLE DOCTRINES, and the Experiences of True Believers. The First and Second Parts contain the First Eight Numbers of the New Edition of WILLIAM WALES HORNE'S Biblical Criticisms.—Such friends as are anxious to obtain this work in Monthly Parts, will please to order their Bookseller to procure for them on the first of each month.—"The Lamp for the Study of the Truth-Seeking Christian."
Published by Houlston and Stoneman, London; and to be had of all Booksellers.

On the First of every Month is published, price One Halfpenny, or Ten copies for 4d.,

CHEERING WORDS for SEEKING SOULS.—This interesting, impartial, and truly Christian Miscellany has now been published four years. Its volumes and numbers have been read by thousands in all parts of the kingdom; and the fifth volume has commenced with improvements as regards the selection and the spirit of the articles. The pith of rare and costly volumes in Divinity will be found in the monthly numbers of CHEERING WORDS, which are issued by Houlston and Stoneman on the First of every Month; and may be had of any Bookseller in Europe.

THE THIRD VOLUME
Contains (in addition to very many other interesting Articles):—John Newton's Account of Good Old Dame Cross—The Wilderness Typical of the Way to Heaven—The Holy Ecstasies of Janeway—Old Father Styles—Pastor Roger's Wife—The Ransomed Prodigal—Dr. Watt's Description of Roswell's Longings for Heaven—Dialogues between a Learned Divine and a Beggar—The Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins Opened—Life and Death of Daniel Herbert—Life and Death of John Kent—An American Preacher of Christ—Letter written by Lady Jane Grey previous to her Execution—Good Old Rowlands, the Welsh Missionary—Cheering Words on the Scaffold—The Martyrdom of Lady Jane Grey—Martin Luther in the Swellings of Jordan—The Persecuted Husband Converted, &c., &c.

THE FOURTH VOLUME
Contains:—Assurance of God's Love—Are these Times for Cheering Words?—Beauties of Nature and Grace; or, Bessie's Anticipation of a Brighter and Better World—Bible Names and Bible Places—The Bright Light in the Cloud—John Bunyan's Arrest and Imprisonment for Preaching the Gospel—John Calvin's Dying Testament and Will—Carnock's Cheering Words for the Chief of Sinners—Cheering Words over the Grave of an aged Servant of God—Cheering Words on Dying Beds—Cheering Words for Bereaved Christians—The Curate of Willowfield, and the Widow Priestley—Happy Death of one of Wellington's Old Soldiers—The late William Jay's Jubilee Sermon in Surrey Chapel—John Knox's Dying Charge—Love of Christ to Poor Returned Prodigals, by Dr. Cumming—Morning Star of the Glorious Welsh Reformation—The Confidence and Courage of Polycarp—Martyrdom of James Renwick, the last of the Scottish Covenanters—Preaching Jesus Christ at an African Wedding—Samuel Rutherford's Dying Words—Striking Sentences in Mr. Sherman's Sermons for the late W. Jay—Three Great Doors, and Christ All in All—With many other articles, equally interesting to the Christian.
Read—as samples of this stirring work—the 3rd, and 4th volumes, 8d each, published by Houlston and Stoneman.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.
Just published, price 2s. 6d., by post, 3s.,
THE EAR in HEALTH and DISEASE: with Remarks on the Prevention of Deafness, Illustrated with Wood Engravings. By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.
"This work should be largely consulted by those suffering from the affliction of deafness, and will prevent the quackery and imposition practised by the ignorant pretender."—Critik.
Henry Renshaw, Strand.

THE DEBTS AND REVENUES of ALL NATIONS.
Just published, price 7s. 6d., in cloth, or post free on receipt 96 Queen's Heads, with a View of the Interior of the New Stock Exchange.

FENN'S COMPENDIUM of the ENGLISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, and JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES: forming an Epitome of the various objects of INVESTMENT and SPECULATION which are negotiable in London; with an Account of the Debts and Revenues of the British Empire and of Foreign States; with Explanatory Tables on the Public Debt, Stocks, Banks, Public Companies, and an Epitome of the Laws and Regulations of the Stock Exchange. The Fifth Edition, revised, corrected, and brought down to the present time, including the last Turkish and French Loans.
"This complete guide to investments is the only reliable authority upon these subjects."—Morning Paper.
See also the Nonconformist, February 12.
Eftingham Wilson, Publisher, 11, Royal Exchange, and Messrs. Longman.

MODELS of COMMERCIAL LETTERS.—Seventh Edition.
This day, in a neat 12mo vol., bound in cloth, price 5s.

PRACTICAL MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE, comprising the most approved models of commercial letters on every subject, documents, pro forma invoices, technicalities, &c. By WILLIAM ANDERSON.
"A most comprehensive and complete guide to commercial transactions, the examples being taken from genuine commercial letters."—Observer.
"To young men just entering counting-houses, to youths at commercial schools, this book will be found a very great assistant indeed."—Mercantile Journal.
See also the Nonconformist, February 12.
Eftingham Wilson, Royal Exchange; and Messrs. Longman.

THE PUBLICATIONS of the PEACE SOCIETY.

THE HERALD of PEACE (New Series, demy 4to): a Monthly Periodical, being the Official Organ of the Peace Society; containing Original Essays, Foreign Intelligence, Reviews, Reports of Meetings, &c., connected with the Peace Movement at Home and Abroad. Price 3d.; stamped for post, 4d.
Messrs. Thomas Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; and Peace Society, 19, New Broad-street.

OCTAVO & DUODECIMO TRACTS, in great variety.		To Subs. Per 100.	To Non-Subs. Per 100.	Each.
		s. d.	s. d.	d.
1. A Solemn Review of the Custom of War		8 0	10 0	1 1/2
2. War Inconsistent with the Doctrine and Example of Jesus Christ. By JOHN SCOTT, Esq.		6 0	7 6	1
3. An Essay on the Doctrine and Practice of the Early Christians. By THOMAS CLARESON, Esq., M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge		8 0	10 0	1 1/2
4. Extracts from Erasmus		6 0	7 6	1
5. Sketches of the Horrors of War. By EVAN REES		8 0	10 0	1 1/2
6. On Universal Peace. By Rev. DAVID BOGUE, D.D.		8 0	10 0	1 1/2
7. Observations on the Applicability of the Peace Principles of the New Testament to the Conduct of States, &c. By JONATHAN DYMOND		10 0	12 0	2
8. An Examination of the Principles which are Considered to Support the Practice of War. By a LADY		12 0	14 0	2
10. Historical Illustrations of the Origin and Consequences of War. By a LADY		15 0	17 0	3
11. Reflections on the Calamities of War, and the Superior Policy of Peace. From the French of M. NECKER		8 0	10 0	1 1/2
12. An Essay on War, and its Lawfulness under the Christian Dispensation. By JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY		10 0	12 0	2
13. Obstacles and Objections to the Cause of Peace. By a LAYMAN		...	32 0	4

12mo. TRACTS, NEW SERIES.		Per hun. s. d.	per doz. s. d.	each. d.
2. Address to Ministers of Religion, Teachers of Youth, &c. By Rev. Dr. FEN SMITH		2 0	0 4 1/2	0 1/2
3. Blanchard on Preparation for War		1 0	...	...
5. Address to Young Men		2 0	0 4 1/2	0 1/2
6. Arbitration a Substitute for War		4 0	0 8	0 1/2
7. War and the Bible		1 0	...	...
8. A Word about War		1 0	...	...
10. Hospital Scene in Portugal		1 0	...	...
11. Defensive War. By Rev. H. RICHARD		4 0	0 8	0 1/2
16. The Unlawfulness of Defensive War		1 0	...	...
17. The Supposed Consequences of Abandoning War		1 0	...	...
18. Mistakes about Peace		1 0	...	...
10. Plain Sketches of War. By R. P. STEBBINS, President of the Theological Seminary, Meadville, United States		1 0	...	...
20. Four Aspects of War		1 0	...	...
21. The Chief Evil of War. By Dr. CHANNING		1 0	...	...
22. War as a Judicial Redress		1 0	...	...
23. Views of War. By Rev. ROBERT HALL		1 0	...	...
24. Chalmers on Peace		2 0	0 4 1/2	0 1/2
25. Extinction of War. By Hon. JOSEPH QUINCY, LL.D.		1 0	...	...
26. Efficacy of Pacific Principles. By J. DYMOND		1 0	...	...
27. War-Prayers		1 0	...	...
28. Military Preparations		1 0	...	...
29. Liberty not to be advanced by the Sword		2 0	...	...
30. Testimony of the Early Christians against War		1 0	...	...
31. War and Warriors, an Abstract from the Custom of War. By Dr. NOAH WORCESTER		1 0	...	...
32. How to Promote Universal Peace, the Unfolding Prospect		1 0	...	...
33. Peace and War: an Abstract from the Writings of Erasmus		1 0	...	...
34. Military Discipline in India		1 0	...	...
35. What Does it Cost?		1 0	...	...

Just published, price 3s. per Hundred, 8pp.
A LETTER to EDWARD BAINES, Esq., M.P., Editor of the "Leeds Mercury." By Rev. HENRY RICHARD.
N.B.—About 180 of 4 pp. Tracts, sent free by post for 2s., if ordered direct from the Office.
All Remittances, by Post-office Orders or otherwise, to be made payable to Mr. Alexander Brockway, Office of the Peace Society, No. 19, New Broad-street, Finsbury-circus, London.

Printed by WILLIAM FREEMAN, of 15, Hill-street, Peckham, Surrey, at 121, Fleet-street; and published by him at No. 69, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, March 7, 1855.